

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

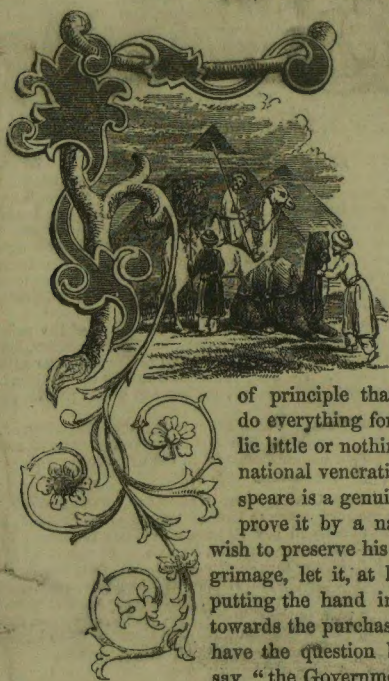


No. 277.—VOL. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DWELLINGS OF GENIUS.



FROM present appearances, we should augur that the steps which have been taken to raise a public fund to purchase Shakspeare's House at Stratford-on-Avon, seem more likely to be successful than such propositions usually are. We are glad of this, because we have an objection to establishing it as a sort

of principle that the Government must do everything for the public, and the public little or nothing for themselves. If the national veneration for the name of Shakspeare is a genuine feeling, let the nation prove it by a national act: if the public wish to preserve his house as a shrine of pilgrimage, let it, at least, take the trouble of putting the hand in the pocket for a trifle towards the purchase money. We shall then have the question brought to a test; but to say "the Government ought to do it" is a

mere acknowledgment that something ought to be done, without the spirit to sacrifice a penny or a moment's time to effect it. We are, therefore, glad the subscription is filling; we are glad that the Prince Consort stands at the head of it;

it is a graceful tribute to the great name of the land of his adoption; and it is not a mere compliment to an English feeling, for Shakspeare is, we verily believe, as widely read, and more frequently acted, in Germany than in England: unquestionably, his works are more profoundly studied. There are, we believe, nearly twenty different translations of his dramas, independently of those single plays which such men as Schiller and Voss have reproduced. The translation of Tieck and Schlegel is all that a translation can ever hope to be; and, as to criticism, that of German writers on our great bard is perfectly overwhelming in quantity and minuteness—to develop his principles of art, his purposes, his meanings, has been the labour of love to grave Professors, University Doctors, whose profundity is something awful, and not to be comprehended save by those who have lost themselves therein, or accompanied the learned men into the very depths of their obscurity. Germany, therefore, has a right to be represented in a Shakspearean subscription; it is a nation that has adopted the wise expounder of all moods of the human heart. Germany treats the name of Shakspeare with a reverence and ceremony that become the homage of the Foreigner. But, in England, we are born to him, and regard him as a familiar friend, a possession, part of ourselves; and we shall be excused for saying that the familiarity has not been wholly without its proverbial consequence; it has made us less conscious of the power that is always working among us; sitting at the feet of the giant, we never think of his colossal proportions; nor can we disguise from ourselves the fact that many more people admire Shakspeare than read him. There are thousands who never went deeper into his writings than the specimens in the "Elegant Extracts" or "Enfield's Speaker," or those volumes of "Beauties" where the gems are spoiled by being torn out of their settings, and thrown together in a disordered heap. Like all the higher intellectual enjoy-

ments, the poetry of Shakspeare is only open to those who are educated, in the truer and higher sense of the word. Whether it has been by their own efforts, through toil and hardship, or whether they have received it as the natural consequence of their position and wealth, matters not a straw. Shakspeare is for the man of awakened faculties, who can read and feel; he is still more for him who can analyse as well as feel, and the greater perfection in which he can do both, the more will he find to admire.

But if we dare look fact in the face, and describe what we see there, we must admit that it is but too easy to explain why we fear a proceeding like the subscription to purchase the house of Shakspeare cannot be a national one. That feeling of admiration which, like Ben Jonson's, is just "this side of idolatry," is the sentiment of few in numbers. It influences the mind and colours the language of a far wider sphere; nay, we believe it impossible to estimate the indirect influence the works of the great poet have had on the people at large, through those who give the tone of thought to the nation. But Poetry does not govern the world; it only delights a small part of it. Science, strength, and wealth, are the rulers of the earth, and to these and their works men are compelled to bow. Nothing commands the universal homage of mankind but visible results. We may rely on it that what has been the case in all ages among all nations, has a principle under it that cannot be changed. Men have always showered wealth and rewards on the soldier, the statesman, the men of action who have impelled society onward, or upheld it from falling. In a world of stern realities, the ideal must often "suffer not thinking on." Men must dig always, and sometimes fight, or they would cease to exist; and in the toil, struggles, ignorance, and misery in which the bulk of all nations have to pass their days, it is impossible such a flower as the perception of poetic beauty can lift its head or open its bosom; nay, things more divine than poetry can



HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—THE ROYAL SQUADRON ENTERING DARTMOUTH HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 120.)

scarcely struggle upward to existence. When a writer says that the admiration of Shakspeare is a national feeling, he means it is the sentiment of the part of it he represents and addresses. But what an abyss beneath, where the light has not yet penetrated?

Wherefore, we entreat the reader who sees thousands spent on statues to a Wellington, and tens of thousands given by men to a Cobden, or even to a Hudson, while for the house of a Shakspeare it is difficult to raise as many hundreds, not to marvel at the matter, or to be wrath and indignant, or to think worse of the world on that account. The Cobdens and Hudsons are the men of their age, doing its work, which is of a kind perceptible and tangible, a material service, materially acknowledged. The feeling that would preserve the birth-place of Shakspeare is a sentiment, a kin to the feeling of the devotee for the shrine of his saint; but a whole people never indulges in such a refinement of admiration; the subscription therefore will not express a national feeling in the widest meaning of the term; it will be the homage of a number, comparatively small, but we hope large enough fully to ensure success; it is not the less fitting a thing should be done though it may not come within the province of the Government, and does not excite the efforts of the whole of the people. We do not insist on the Government employing the public funds to purchase the dwellings of great names; it might sometimes give rise to strange debates. As doing honour to the memory of the man, it would be protested against by those who abhor the actions on which that greatness may have been built. Religious and political enmities survive to the latest generations; yet in the conflicts of creeds and powers, some of the greatest names have been won. A Government could no more purchase the "house of Cromwell," without raising a storm of opposition, than they could place his "statue" among those of the Sovereigns of England. The King of Bavaria excludes the bust of Luther from his Saxon Wall-halla; we could multiply instances of moral or controversial reasons sufficing to repress the homage to intellectual greatness. Governments avoid such useless quarrels over the ashes of the dead. But a people can divide or unite, and express their feeling of the man they delight to honour, unfettered.

Admitting the policy of a Government refraining from interference in some cases, when in others public opinion would make it impossible, there is yet something it might do cheaply, without offence, and with great advantage. As a memorial that "great men have been among us," their birth-place, their dwelling, or the house in which they died, might surely be distinguished from the common mass by some recording tablet; a name, a few letters, and a date, would be enough to make many a street in this metropolis a place of pilgrimage; the statement of a fact can offend no opinion; the expense of a few shillings not the most rigid economy could cavil at. The French do this even in their provincial towns, and it has a happy effect. We shall never forget the pleasure with which we once, in a ramble through Havre, stumbled on the house where Bernardin St. Pierre was born, the writer of "Paul and Virginia," and the "Studies of Nature;" in the same manner, we found unexpectedly the birth-place of Rousseau, in Geneva. Thus much a Government might surely do, on something of a complete system. The humble abodes in front of which a great name might then be found, would be continual lessons of humility—or hope: at present they must be learned from books, that but faintly impress them. Is it too much to ask this of Lord Morpeth? Leigh Hunt might be his Lordship's "Indicator."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no political news of consequence from France this week. The King and Royal Family are at Eu. The Prince de Joinville, having surrendered the command of the Mediterranean squadron to Admiral Tréhouart, arrived in Paris on Sunday night in rather ill health. With the exception of the *Jupiter* and the *Jena*, and the steam-frigate *Magellan*, which have been sent to Tunis, the remainder of the squadron, lately commanded by the Prince, is in the Bay of Naples. Great excitement was caused in Paris on Wednesday by the murder of the Duchesse de Praslin, daughter of Marshal Sebastiani. She had just arrived from Havre at her town residence, 55, Faubourg St. Honoré, and was found murdered in her bed early in the morning. The unhappy lady, although the mother of several children, was only about 40 years of age. The Procureur General aided by several police and legal authorities, was engaged throughout the day in an examination of the servants, and in an investigation of this mysterious affair. Several arrests had been made in consequence. That no robbery had been committed is acknowledged; and, in consequence, it was surmised by the police that either private vengeance or resistance against some meditated violence led to this catastrophe.

The *Echo Agricole* says that the harvest had been gathered throughout the east and south of France, and that it would require another week to be completed in the west and north, where the rain had occasioned some delay. "Our accounts from every quarter," says the *Echo*, "concur in describing the crops as abundant; and, including the rye and other inferior grain, which had almost totally failed last year, our farmers will be able to sell for the home consumption nearly double what they sold in 1846." The fall in the price of wheat, in all the markets adjoining Paris, is now felt in the capital, where a corresponding diminution has taken place.

M. Perrin Auber, whose name was connected with the events of the first revolution, died a few days ago at Argères, a small village in the neighbourhood of Paris, at an advanced age and in a condition bordering on misery. He was nephew of the Conventualist Perrin (de l'Anbe), who, having been implicated in some fraudulent transactions relative to a Government contract was sentenced to hard labour for life and the pillory. He was so affected by his condemnation that he suffered himself to die of hunger, and protested his ignorance to the last. His nephew, immediately after the overthrow of Robespierre, called for the revision of his trial, and succeeded in clearing his character. M. Perrin Auber himself filled important municipal functions and acted a conspicuous part in the revolution.

A painful interest has been created in Paris by a trial exhibiting a lamentable instance of perjury and deception on the part of the accused. It will be remembered that about a year and a half ago, M. Dujarrrier, one of the managers of the Paris journal called the *Presse*, was killed in a duel by a journalist named de Beauvallon. The quarrel which led to the event took place at cards in a party composed of actresses and young men, many of them of some rank, and closely connected with literature. M. de Beauvallon was tried for the murder of Dujarrrier, and acquitted, but it was stated upon the trial that the duel had not taken place according to what are called the rules of honour. Amongst other things, it was sworn that, when on the ground, one of the seconds of Dujarrrier, M. Bertrand, having a suspicion that the pistols, which were supplied by M. d'Esqueville (or, as he calls himself, the Viscount d'Esquinez), one of Beauvallon's seconds, had been tried, and were well known to Beauvallon, objected to their being used, until he was assured by d'Esqueville, on his honour, that they had not been tried by Beauvallon, that they were the property of d'Esqueville, and that Beauvallon knew nothing about them. On the trial, d'Esqueville swore positively that his principal knew nothing of the pistols, which, however, it was proved were the property of M. Granier de Cassagnac, also a journalist, and brother-in-law of Beauvallon. A short time after the trial, it was stated by a M. de Meynard, another journalist, to his friends, that the pistols had been tried in his presence early on the morning of the day on which the duel took place, by Beauvallon, who fired several shots with them, and stated that he knew them well, as he had practised with them during the entire summer, in the country. This report reaching the ears of justice, M. de Meynard was interrogated, and having repeated his statement, d'Esqueville was indicted for perjury.

The trial commenced on Thursday (last week) before the Paris Court of Assize, when M. de Meynard deposed to the above facts, and was confirmed by several witnesses. On Friday Beauvallon himself appeared as a witness for d'Esqueville, and swore that the whole of M. de Meynard's statement was false. This led to the arrest, in court, of Beauvallon, by order of the President, on a charge of perjury. The trial of d'Esqueville was terminated on Saturday, when d'Esqueville was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Nearly all the parties in this affair are directly or indirectly connected with the public press, and an impression is conveyed, from some of the evidence, that Dujarrrier was provoked into a duel, he having no skill as a shot, from a feeling of dislike and jealousy connected with his occupation as manager of a rival paper.

M. d'Esqueville has since appealed against the sentence.

The evidence of the medical man who attended the parties to the ground, is painfully important, for he states that Beauvallon delayed his fire in order to take deliberate aim, and that all the rules of honour in duels were on this occasion violated.

The Judge remarked with great severity upon the language used by M. de Beauvallon, as applied to M. Bertrand, the friend of Dujarrrier. Beauvallon hinted, in fact, that he would call M. Bertrand also to account; and the Judge, in commenting upon the conduct of the parties, observed that no man could notice a challenge from Beauvallon, who had used *armes frauduleuses*.

The trial of M. de Beauvallon for perjury will take place in September next.

The preliminary steps have been taken, and the principal witnesses have been examined. They are the same who appeared against M. d'Esqueville.

SPAIN.

Some of the Ministerial papers of Madrid hint at the probability of a speedy reconciliation between the King and Queen. On this expected reconciliation most of the other journals dwell; and it was very generally reported at Madrid that if such did not take place immediately after a Cabinet Council, which was to assemble on the 13th, M. Pacheco would resign the Presidency of the Council, and M. Salamanca would probably be entrusted with the formation of another Administration.

The *Faro* says, that the disunion in the Cabinet is wider than ever, and that it seems irremediable. It adds, that M. Pacheco, M. Benavides, and some other members of the Cabinet, are determined not to remain in office, except upon two conditions; first, that the separation of the King and Queen shall terminate; and, secondly, that the Cortes shall be called together immediately. On the first of these questions, M. Salamanca appears indifferent; and as to the second, he declares openly, that if he should be called on to form a new Ministry, the first thing he will do will be to dissolve the present Cortes.

One of the Progressista papers announces that General O'Donnell has been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of Cuba, and that the Ministry, along with his letter of recall, sent him a passport, allowing him to travel in foreign countries for two years, or, in other words, banished him for that period. The Ministerial papers admit that General O'Donnell has been recalled, but they say it is merely because his three years of service have expired, and they deny the story of the banishment, which they say is an absurdity.

The neighbourhood of Alcobendas, about four leagues from Madrid, has been devastated by a tremendous hail-storm. The hailstones were of enormous size, several weighing half a pound. The peasants working in the open country only escaped destruction by taking refuge under the lee of walls and enclosures, or beneath their carts; and, as it was, several got severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Numbers of oxen and sheep were killed, and hundreds of dead rabbits, hares, and birds were picked up the day after, stoned to death. An immense quantity of grapes have been entirely destroyed. The Bayonne diligence was overturned at the same time by the wind.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, of the 13th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says—"It was expected in the sitting of the Diet of this day, that the deputies of the Sonderbund would have demanded a collective protest to be inserted against the decision come to the day before yesterday with respect to the warlike preparations of the League; but the deputy of Lucerne merely demanded that it should be stated in the minutes, that he did not recognise the decision in question, inasmuch as Lucerne denied the right of the Diet to pass measures of the kind."

The *Presse*, in a letter from Berne of the same date, says—"There is great talk of a note from Lord Palmerston, transmitted to the President of the Diet, by the English Chargé d'Affaires, in an audience demanded for that purpose, which took place yesterday forenoon. This note says, in substance, first, that England will not interfere in the affairs of Switzerland; secondly, Switzerland has the right to constitute and reorganise itself just as she chooses, in as far as regards her internal affairs; thirdly, that England reckons sufficiently on the energy of the present President of the Diet, to believe that he will cause the resolutions adopted by the Diet to be respected. It is said that, in consequence of this note, the Diet, whose ordinary labours will finish about the end of the month, will have an extraordinary meeting at the end of October, for the purpose of putting its resolutions in execution, if the Catholic Cantons should not, before that time, learn the danger of obstinate resistance. Berne has already 30,000 men ready organised and exercised."

The note of Lord Palmerston may be regarded as a protest against the proceedings of Austria and France towards Switzerland.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—CONVICTION OF LIEUTENANT MUNRO.

On Wednesday, Alexander Thomas Munro was tried on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of David Lynner Fawcett.

He pleaded not guilty. He was also arraigned upon the Coroner's inquisition with the like offence, and to that he also pleaded not guilty.

The indictment accused the prisoner of having, on the 1st of July, 1843, at the parish of St. Mary, Islington, made an assault upon David Lynner Fawcett, and that he discharged a pistol at him, loaded with powder and a leaden bullet, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he languished until the 3rd of July, and then died.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Clarke, appeared for the Crown; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury. The mere mention of the names of Lieut. Munro and Col. Fawcett would recall to their recollection the circumstances connected with the fatal duel which took place about four years ago—circumstances which at the time were made the subject of much discussion in the public newspapers. He was sorry to say that the circumstances of this melancholy case were very short, simple, and conclusive. The prisoner at the bar was a gentleman of distinguished valour and of high character, whose conduct in the service of his country had raised him from the ranks to the honourable post of Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. The unfortunate deceased, Colonel Fawcett, had been well known in the service. He had served with great credit abroad, and had risen to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and of Major of the 55th regiment of Foot. These two gentlemen were connected by marriage with two sisters, and in consequence of some dispute—into the particulars of which he (the Attorney-General) should not be able to enter, and upon which he should not speculate—between them, on the Thursday or Friday preceding the fatal Saturday, the 1st of July, 1843, the prisoner and Colonel Fawcett would be proved to have been seen, at an early hour of the morning of that day, in a field near the Brecknock Arms, in the neighbourhood of London, where the fatal encounter between them took place, and where, in consequence of a shot fired deliberately by the prisoner at the bar at his opponent, Colonel Fawcett fell to the ground, and lingered until the following Monday, when he expired from the effects of the wound which he had so received. In this state of things and facts, thus shortly stated to the Jury, he (the Attorney-General) had looked (as was his duty) with the greatest anxiety to discover how, consistently with the duty of the Jury, an escape might be afforded to the gentleman now standing at the bar. He knew that, as men of honour, and as gentlemen, they would discharge their duty firmly, but dispassionately, and he expected, in a case of this description, they would look closely to the evidence, to see that the charge was substantially and amply proved. He feared, however, that this case would admit of no doubt, for, in the discharge of his duty, he should be bound to call before them persons who were present on the occasion—one a medical gentleman, and the other the second of the late Colonel Fawcett, who saw the prisoner at the bar level the deadly instrument at his opponent, and also saw the unfortunate victim fall, from the effects of the fatal wound he there received.

After some further remarks upon the circumstances of the case, the Attorney-General called Mr. George Gulliver, surgeon of the Horse Guards (Blue); Mr. C. Seymour, a private in the Royal Horse Guards; Major Cuddy, and other witnesses, who proved the facts connected with the duel.

Major Cuddy, who had been tried as one of the principals in the duel, in his evidence thus described what took place:—"The individuals pointed out to me as Lieutenant Munro and Dr. Gulliver entered the field from the road, and proceeded some distance down that field. I had a case of pistols, and to the best of my recollection one was loaded by Mr. Grant and another by myself. Mr. Grant then measured fourteen paces; they were very long. Mr. Grant then placed Lieutenant Munro in the position he was to stand, and I took up Colonel Fawcett, and it was agreed the signal was to be 'Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire!' Mr. Grant gave that signal, and almost instantaneously afterwards a shot was fired by Mr. Munro, and almost immediately Colonel Fawcett fired, and Mr. Munro exclaimed, 'Did you see it? he covered me as dead as possible. He intended to shoot me.' Col. Fawcett replied, 'No, I did not; I never intended to fire.' Lieut. Munro came up and tried to shake hands with Col. Fawcett, at the same time saying, 'Fawcett, I forgive you;' and immediately afterwards left the ground with Lieut. Grant. I assisted to convey Colonel Fawcett to some public-house, where he was refused admittance, and I then went to fetch Sir B. Brodie."

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that he had not been guilty of murder. The learned counsel called several gentlemen of great respectability, who deposed that Lieutenant Munro had borne a high character for humanity and inoffensive conduct.

Mr. Justice Erle then summed up briefly. He said that the prisoner was charged with the offence of murder, in having killed another in a duel; and, notwithstanding the observations that had been made by the Learned Counsel for the prisoner, with regard to the law upon this question, he was bound to tell them that it was undoubtedly the law of England, and had been so from time immemorial, that if two persons went out deliberately, and armed with deadly weapons, for the purpose of fighting a duel—if one of them was killed, the survivor was guilty of murder. This was the law of the case, and it was their duty to apply the facts to the law so stated, without reference to the interest of either party; and he was sure they would feel that the interests of truth were by far the most important consideration. He was not aware that it had been ever said that law was the perfection of human reason, and it was nothing to the Jury whether it was so or not. The duty of the Jury was to act upon the law as laid down by competent authority, and the highest interests of society demanded that they should do so, and that they should not be led away or induced to act upon an impression of what they considered the law ought to be. The learned Judge then briefly alluded to the evidence, and said that, if they entertained any reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the hand that caused the death of the deceased, they would, of course, give him the benefit of it; but, if they thought the facts were proved, in law the offence was complete. The prisoner had received a very high character—such a one, indeed, as he had seldom heard given to any man; but, although this would be most important in a doubtful case, yet, in one where the charge was clearly made out, it ought not to have any effect upon the decision of the Jury.

The Jury then retired, and were absent about a quarter of an hour, when they returned into Court, and gave their verdict, finding the prisoner guilty, but at the same time strongly recommending him to the merciful consideration of the Court.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner, and said that the Jury had felt themselves compelled to return a verdict of guilty against him, but they had accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy; and, under all the circumstances, he felt justified in merely ordering judgment of death to be recorded, and in assuring him that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The case would

now be placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and upon them would devolve the duty of fixing the punishment to be inflicted upon him.

THE LATE MURDER IN MARYLEBONE.

On Thursday, *Mary Ann Hunt*, aged 30, described as a spinster, was tried before Mr. Justice Erle, charged with the wilful murder of Mary Stowell, of the 2d of June last, in the parish of Marylebone. The prisoner is a good-looking handsome woman.

The particulars of the occurrence appeared in our paper at the time. The evidence formed a recapitulation of the facts, and went to prove that the prisoner had been a servant at Brighton, and in the early part of the year she left her service and came to town in a delicate state of health. She obtained employment for a short time in Henley, but in March she left that service and went to reside with the deceased, who was an acquaintance of hers, and a person of penurious habits. She lodged and slept with the deceased from March up to the 12th of June, on the morning of which day she was observed to leave the house in Adam-street, and on her seeing the policeman she returned into the house. The policeman concealed himself and watched her movements, and in a short time she again came from the house with a large bundle, and the suspicions of the policeman having been excited he went up to her and inquired to whom the property belonged. She said it belonged to herself, but if he had any doubt upon the matter she had no objection to let the property in his hands until he made inquiries. To this the policeman refused to assent, and after some conversation the prisoner told the constable where she resided; and she proceeded thither, accompanied by the policeman. She went p stairs, and after remaining a few minutes the policeman became impatient and called to her. She then said that she lodged down stairs, and after a short time she went into a room down stairs, and almost immediately said, "You cannot say I did it for I did not see her since yesterday." The prisoner went into a back yard, and attempted to escape. The policeman, observing her, prevented this, but she was allowed to retire, when she attempted to strangle herself. He then took her into custody, suspecting that something serious had happened. Another policeman came up, and he headed the prisoner over to him, while he went to search the house, and in a back kitchen he found the body of the deceased, who appeared to have died in consequence of strangulation and violent blows inflicted with a poker. Prisoner being brought to the station house, appearances of blood were observed upon her dress, and she accounted for it by her clothes having touched the deceased. A small sum of money had been found upon her, which was identified as having been the property of the deceased. Previously to the day in question, the prisoner had expressed a strong desire to get back to Brighton, as, if she got back for the season, there would be no fear of her, as she would have plenty to do. It was also proved that the prisoner, immediately before the murder, was in a state of destitution, and that, a few days before, she had said to the deceased, when some words passed between them, that "She would do for her." The deceased, upon this, refused to sleep with her any longer, and the landlady was called in, when she explained away the expression by saying that she meant that she would do for her by preventing her from getting certain gratuities which she was in the habit of receiving. On the previous evening the prisoner had been making inquiries as to when the first train was to go to Brighton; that was about ten o'clock at night; the body was found at five in the morning; and the medical man was of opinion that the body had been dead for at least eight hours, so that it was suspected that the murder had been committed on the previous evening.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said he should lay evidence before them to show that at the time the prisoner committed the offence imputed to her, she was in an irremissible state of mind, although he admitted that it would not show that she was not a participant in or an accessory to the murder. The evidence of one witness assumed that the murder was committed at the time the door was half opened. What, committed in the light of day, and in a house full of lodgers! It was improbable. Then he dismissed the evidence with respect to the prisoner's wish to get to Brighton, by saying that she had been proved to have entertained the notion since the preceding Christmas. There was no motive for the act—the gain was nothing.

Witnesses were then called, who deposed to the state of mind of the prisoner for some years past. They represented her as a mild, inoffensive woman, but at times subject to fits and violent attacks of illness, which rendered her for a period insensible to all that was passing. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of her previous good character.

Mr. Justice Erle put on the black cap, and, after stating that the crime of the prisoner was so dreadful that he could not hold out the slightest hope of a commutation of the sentence, passed sentence of death in the usual form.

CONVICTIONS OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—On Wednesday, *William Gates*, 47, a clerk in Somerset House, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with forging receipts, with intent to defraud her Majesty. He was sentenced to be transported for twelve years.—*Spencer Lambert*, 30, also a Government clerk, was indicted for embezzling £270, the monies of her Majesty. The prisoner was a clerk in the Receiver's Office at the Custom House, and he had to receive Customs' duties. On the 9th of January, he received, in 35 payments, the sum of £2783 8s. 9d., and it appeared that, in the course of the day, he absconded, taking with him the sum in question. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

At the assizes at Liverpool, on Tuesday, *Matthew Gatenby* was indicted for the murder of his wife, Jane Gatenby, by jumping upon her and striking her with a poker.

The prisoner and his wife lived in the borough of Manchester, and were both persons of somewhat intemperate habits. The unfortunate deceased was much addicted to drink, and this had frequently been a source of great irritation to the prisoner. The week on which the deceased met with the injury which resulted in her death was the Manchester race week. She had attended the races, and on several occasions had come home very much intoxicated. On Saturday, the 29th of May, she was in the neighbourhood of her own house, and was so drunk that she required to be assisted home by a person of the name of Ann Hayward, one of the witnesses called for the prosecution. On going into the house she said, "If Mat comes down he'll kill me;" and hearing the prisoner descending the stairs, she sank down on the floor from a chair in which Mrs. Hayward had placed her. The prisoner on coming down and finding her in this condition stamped upon her stomach as she lay upon the ground, and, taking up the poker, struck her several times. Mrs. Hayward and some persons who came in succeeded in getting the prisoner away, and removed the deceased to bed. She said she was a killed woman and that her husband had killed her. Inflammation came on. She continued to get worse, and died on the Wednesday. Before her death she told the medical man, in the presence of the prisoner, that the latter had knocked her down on the Saturday before, jumped upon her, and struck her with a poker. The prisoner, who was in liquor, cursed her, and said he wished he had killed her.

It appeared that on the Thursday previous the deceased had been knocked down in the street by a horse drawing a van, and was a good deal frightened, but there did not seem any reason to suppose that that occurrence was connected with her death. She herself stated she was not hurt, and was, the same evening, dancing before the door of Mrs. Hayward, being then in a state of intoxication. On the Friday she went to the races, and on the Saturday on which she suffered this violence from the prisoner she seemed to be in her usual health.

Verdict, "Guilty of Manslaughter."

AGGRAVATED MANSLAUGHTER.

At the same Assizes, George Leach was indicted for the murder of Francis Dakin, by stabbing him.

The prisoner, it appeared, kept a beer-shop at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and on the occasion when the deceased met with his death, the prisoner, deceased, and a person of the name of Cookson, were drinking there. The prisoner's wife was also present. All the men were very much intoxicated, and in the course of the conversation some dispute arose between the deceased and the prisoner respecting the wife of the latter. The prisoner, in speaking of his wife, had applied some very coarse expressions to her in the presence of the deceased. The deceased said she did not deserve such language, that she was a decent behaved woman, and that if she were ill-treated he would defend her. The prisoner said he would not have any one interfering between him and his wife, and went out of the room into the kitchen, where he was heard rattling knives in a drawer. Deceased went after him into the passage leading to the kitchen, where he was met by the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand, which he plunged into the body of the deceased to the depth of eight or nine inches, penetrating the pericardium, and causing his instant death. He neither moved nor spoke after he received the blow. Cookson called out, "George, what have you done? You've killed poor Frank!" The prisoner said he hoped he was not dead, and begged them to send for a doctor. He said, "Oh, if he's dead, I shall go mad for a bit!"

The prisoner, on his apprehension, stated to the officer that it was an awful job, but it was through his wife. He said, "I told Frank if he followed me into the kitchen he might expect something. I took the knife from the dresser, but I did not think it would go so far. I hope he's not dead. I'd give anything if I could restore him; we've always been such good friends."

The Jury retired for nearly two hours, and returned a verdict of "Guilty of an aggravated Manslaughter."

The Chief Baron, in a very impressive address, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE BY A WIFE.—At the assizes at Liverpool on Monday, *Margaret King* was indicted before Chief Baron Pollock, for maliciously scalding John King, her husband, a bricklayer. The parties had lived very unhappily together for some time, in consequence of the jealousy of the wife. On the 31st of May last, the prisoner, in company with another female, was induced to go up Wellington-road, in Eaton Norris, where they saw the prosecutor walking with two women, towards whom the prisoner expressed strong indignation, which induced the prosecutor to strike his wife. The parties then separated, prosecutor returned home, and in about two hours retired to bed, leaving his wife below stairs. Between one and two o'clock in the morning he was awakened by scalding water being poured upon him, and he found that he had been tied to the bed by a double rope. He struggled for some time, and ultimately escaped by jumping from the top to the bottom of the stairs. Medical aid was procured, and he was taken to the infirmary, where he was compelled to remain for upwards of a

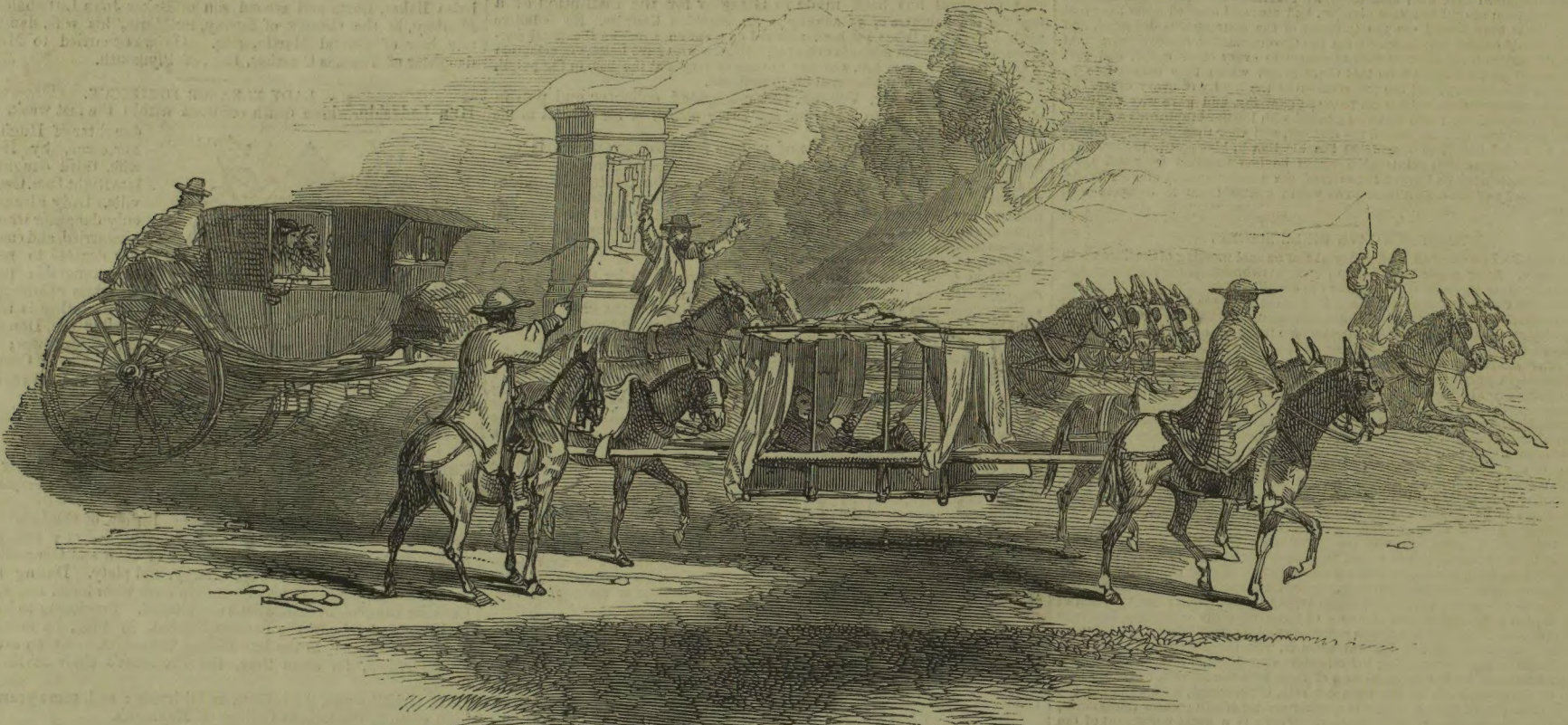
NEW PEERS.—General Lord Straford is to be raised to the Earldom, and Lords Acheson and Cremorne and Sir R. Bulkeley Phillips, Bart., will be created Peers of the realm. Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, and Fitzroy Somerset and Sir Collin Halkett are soon to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath. The revival of the Earldom of Straford, by the elevation of General Lord Straford to that title, is a revival which takes place for the third time. The first occurred in the reign of Charles II., who restored the title to the son of the great Earl of Straford, sacrificed by Charles I. to the popular hatred. The second revival of the title was made by Queen Anne, who conferred it on a male relative of the same family; and the third takes place under Queen Victoria, by whom it is now conferred on the brother of the late member for Middlesex.

S K E T C H E S I N M E X I C O .



MEXICAN GUERRILLAS.

The intelligence received by the *Britannia*, and given in our late edition of last week, states that a good deal of skirmishing had taken place between the Americans and Mexicans in the districts adjoining the coast. De Russy appears to have been dispatched up the river, to the aid of some liberated American prisoners; he landed sixty miles above Tampico, and made his way to the vicinity of Huéjutla, where he was surrounded by 1200 or 1400 Mexicans, through whom



TRAVELLING IN MEXICO.—BRIDGE AT TESMALAUCAN.



MEXICAN PRIESTS.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.



"EDWARD'S GENEROSITY TO THE PEOPLE OF CALAIS DURING THE SIEGE OF 1346."—(PRIZE, £300.)—PAINTED BY PAUL FALCONER POOLE.

with 120 men, he cut his way, and returned to the river to wait for reinforcements.

Vera Cruz was in a state of great excitement. Gen. Pearce was stated to have reached Puente Nacional with 2500 men and 150 waggons on his march towards Puebla; was in fact encamped only ten miles from the city, and his scouts reported a large force of Mexicans at Puente Nacional, advancing towards him. Vera Cruz was placed in a state of defence, the shipping was removed from between the castle and the town, and Gen. Pearce came in, and, having obtained a reinforcement of 700 men, returned to his camp. De Russy had made good his retreat to the town, with a loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded, and two missing, together with some mules and pack-horses.

The communication between Vera Cruz and the interior was very precarious. General Scott's express from Puebla had been attacked, and killed, after a desperate resistance; an express of the *Picayune* had been robbed of his letters, and I left for dead.

General Scott was at Puebla on the 3rd of July; and had received intelligence, on the 2nd, that the Mexicans had appointed Commissioners to meet Mr. Trist on the 8th, at St. Martin Tescmalucan, to learn from him the terms he was authorised to offer to the President. The peace party was understood to be gaining the ascendancy among the Mexicans. Santa Anna was represented by some as inclining to peace: by others it was thought that he merely affected such a leaning to gain time. The progress of events in Mexico, however, precludes the supposition of a united and protracted resistance to the Americans.

General Taylor on the 25th of June, was still at Walnut Springs, waiting for reinforcements. He had collected 120,000 natives, 800 waggons, and 2000 mules, but still the men promised by his Government were not forthcoming. General Wool had only 2000 at Buena Vista. The Mexican troops at San Luis were variously reported at from 4000 to 14,000.

Throughout the war the Priests had taken a very active part. The first of our illustrations shows an Ecclesiastical Dignitary riding to his Convent; a party of Monks, &c.

The second Scene is at the Bridge at Tescmalucan, where the mode of travelling is illustrated.

The third Tableau shows the Guerilla mode of warfare, now common in the Mexican States.

For these characteristic Scenes we are indebted to Mr. James Morier, the distinguished traveller, who has obligingly placed his Sketch-book at our Artist's disposal.

ELECTION AMENITIES IN IRELAND.—At the Dublin University election, Mr. Butt, the well-known political barrister, made a poignant retort upon Mr. Shaw. On the day of nomination, after Mr. Butt had addressed the electors, Mr. Shaw said: "Speaking, not as an Oxford graduate, but as an Irish gentleman, I will say that Mr. Butt's speech proves nothing but the vulgarity of his own nature, which not even an education at this university could refine." Mr. Butt had no opportunity of replying till some time after, when he took care to tell the Recorder "that it was a great pity when he had secured a retiring pension of three thousand per annum on the consolidated fund, that he had not also managed to put his tongue upon the civil list."

A SHARK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—An accident, extraordinary for the Mediterranean, recently occurred at Corfu. A short time ago her Majesty's steam-packet *Ardent* had a part of her crew bathing alongside—other persons of the place were bathing among them—when the dorsal fin of a large fish (no doubt a shark) appeared above the water. The shark struck a lad of the *Ardent* on the breast; it immediately afterwards seized a man (not belonging to the *Ardent*) by the back of the neck, and bore him down. The *Ardent* instantly lowered a boat, but the sufferer did not rise again. The lad who had been struck was taken on board his ship, and soon recovered.

JONES, THE PALACE INTRUDER.—The "boy Jones," whose name became so familiar to the public ear by his intrusive pranks at the Queen's palace, Buckingham House, and frequently baffled the utmost vigilance of the police and palace guard, is now trumpeter in the 8th Hussars in Limerick garrison, perfectly cured of his wayward disposition, and one of the best conducted young men in the regiment. To the men and officers of the 8th he continues to be known by no other appellation than that of "boy Jones," which acquired him such celebrity three or four years ago in London and Windsor.

THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—Captain Corbin, the captain of a Ramsgate steamer, recently gave the following narrative indicative of the force of imagination. The Captain went his rounds among the passengers to receive their fares. Upon taking the amount demanded from two ladies, one of them discovered in consequence that she was on her way to Ramsgate, and not, as she thought, to Margate. Captain Corbin, seeing her sudden alarm, assured her that the difference was comparatively nothing, as the weather was fine, and the sea as smooth as glass. She, however, expressed the utmost dread of the North Foreland. Captain Corbin heard but little further on the subject, naturally imagining that in a little time she would laugh at her ill-grounded fears. Upon being told by her companion that she was off the North Foreland, the lady in question fell back into a fainting fit, from which she never recovered. She was removed from out of the steamer (the *Little Western*) upon its arrival at Ramsgate, and placed in a fly by order of the captain, who himself obtained apartments for the insensible lady and her distracted sister. Every care and attention was paid her, but she died the same evening—an extraordinary instance of the folly of allowing the mind to be overcome by horrors of its own creating.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

The Hall continues to be crowded on the public or free days; and the receipts on Saturdays are very considerable.

We have this week engraved Mr. Poole's noble Picture—"Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais during the Siege of 1346." The figures in the centre of the Picture represent Edward and the Black Prince distributing alms. The incident is told in the following epigraph:—"Shortly after the battle of Cressy, Edward III. sent to England for a supply of provisions, and on the 3rd of September encamped before Calais to besiege it. He resolved to starve it into a surrender. The Governor, Jean de Vienne, perceiving his project, sent 1700 of the poor persons out of the town; and Edward, with a high-souled compassion, let them go, giving them a hearty dinner as they passed, and two sterlings to each individual—a rare instance of generous warfare."

The town has render'd; and the valiant King,
With the boy-conqueror of Cressy's plain,
Go forth on Mercy's mission; succours bring
To the wan habitants, who long had lain
Groaning beneath stark Famine's gnawing chain!
But now, as a parched field when the sweet shower
Descends, they smile revived—regain
The sap of life, its blessings and its power.
Oh! truly, "Mercy is the brightest gem

That ever shone upon a Monarch's crown;"
But when it beams upon War's diadem,
Then, then indeed, it calls God's blessing down.
And well the city of brave St. Pierre
May homage to the blessed maxim bear.—L.

A FORTUNATE COUNTY.—In consequence of there being no prisoners, *nor business of any kind to transact*, at the last Assizes for the county of Radnor, the High Sheriff, Henry Miles, Esq., had to present the Judge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, with a pair of white kid gloves, embroidered in gold. A similar event has not taken place for a considerable number of years in that county. His Lordship remarked that it was the first time it had occurred to him since he had been on the bench.

BIRTHPLACE OF MR. COBDEN, M.P.

ONE of the appeals of Mr. Cobden to the agriculturists of England during the Corn-Law agitation, was that he, by birth, was one of themselves; that he was the son of a farmer; and there is no doubt it had considerable effect. Mr. Cobden was born on a farm called Dumford, in the immediate vicinity of Midhurst, in Sussex. He did not follow his father's profession; but his career is too well known to require recapitulation here. The property had passed out of his family, but it is understood that it has just been repurchased by him, or for him, and that he is again the owner of his patrimonial estate.



BIRTHPLACE OF MR. COBDEN, M.P., NEAR MIDHURST, SUSSEX.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 22.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 23.—The Sun rises at 4h. 59m.; is due East at 6h. 41m.; and sets at 7h. 5m.
 TUESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Mercury rises at 3h. 23m., a.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—The length of the Day is 13h. 59m.; and that of the Night is 10h. 1m.
 THURSDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Full Moon at 6h. 9m. in the morning.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Mars rises at 9h. 5m. p.m.; and Souths at 4h. 12m. after midnight.
 SATURDAY, 28.—St. Augustin. Saturn rises at 7h. 13m. p.m.; and Souths at 27m. after midnight.
 Saturn is due South, about midnight; Mars, at the same time, is situated East of the meridian; and Jupiter is rising near the North-East. The planet Mercury is favourably situated for observing him ring the hour, receding the time of Sun-rise.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 5	10 11	10 23	10 25	10 50	11 30	12 40
3 10	3 23	3 35	3 40	3 52	4 20	4 35

* * During the morning of Tuesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. F." Gordon-square.—The architect of the Church building at Alexandria (engraved in No. 230 of our Journal) is Mr. J. W. Wild, 9, Argyll-place, Regent-street, of whom the address of the Committee for receiving subscriptions may be learned.
 "G. W. L." Louth.—Sir Richard Bonnycastle's last work on Canada is an excellent authority for emigrants.
 "An Old Indian" may find the Canadian receipt for Sherry Cobbler in "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1847.
 "V. R. Y." Semper Eadem.—The price of our Journal, from Jan. 1, 1846, to April 27, 1849, is One Shilling per Number.
 "D. J. L." Dalston.—We have not room.
 "F. C. L."—Use Delcroix's Poudre Subtile, or any other Depilatory. The Engraving referred to is a View of London from the Thames, by French Artists.
 "A Subscriber and a Blue."—We cannot undertake to engrave rejected Candidates.
 "Nora Anne" had better consult a Physician.
 "A Constant Reader and Admirer's" Letter has been forwarded to Windsor for reply.
 "Dublinensis" in appreciating "the depth of poetic feeling, and keen appreciation of the minutia of genius," which characterise the critiques referred to, in our Journal, we are persuaded speaks the opinion of our readers; at least, as far as we can judge by the many approvals we have received of them.
 "A Constant Reader" will find the rule for ascertaining the Harvest Moon, in our Replies, on August 8.
 "Figlia."—The authors of that successful piece of domestic satire, "The Greatest Plague of Life," are the Brothers H. and A. Mayhew.
 "A Subscriber."—See "Outlines of Astronomy," (Parker, West Strand.)
 "J. O." Malton.—The Saratoga Waters are purgative and stimulant, and are chiefly useful in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and diseases of the skin.
 "A. Z." Newry, will not be liable for the payment of the Newspaper, if he have strictly ordered the publisher or agent to discontinue sending it, and he (the subscriber) has refused to receive it.
 "J. G." Blois, is thanked; but we have not room.
 "A Constant Subscriber," in Malaga, is thanked for his clever sketch, but the locality has no immediate interest; at least, not sufficient to warrant our engraving the subject.
 "Veritas."—Britzcha is the correct name of the German carriage first brought to England by the Earl of Clanwilliam. See "Adams, on Pleasure Carriages."
 "D. T." City-road.—The Macedonian, after all, is American built; in Portsmouth Dockyard, Virginia, we think, in 1836. A Correspondent, "W. H. S." Southampton, saw the keel of the English Macedonian cut up.
 "J. R. A." Chelsea.—Declined.
 "A Correspondent," Brighton.—"Bonnycastle's Mensuration" will, probably, suit our Correspondent.
 "Classicus."—Apply at the Admiralty.
 "A Native of Karamania" is thanked; but the verses will not suit our Journal.
 "W. R. N. C." Newcastle.—We have not room.
 "L. T." Bangor.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.
 "L. T." Gloucester.—We recommend "The Publisher's Circular" to Book Societies and book buyers generally. It is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, and it contains a list of all new works published in Great Britain, and every work of interest published abroad.
 "Alpha," Glasgow, is thanked for his offer; but our Artist is sketching on the spot.
 "L. A. C." "Cooke's Shipping and Craft" is a capital work; but its price is One Guinea and a Half.
 "S. C."—The Saltmarsh Collection of Pictures was collected by Edmund Higginson, Esq., and named after his seat, Saltmarsh Castle. The Pictures consisted principally of M. Boursault's well-known collection, purchased some time since by Mr. Artaria, and by him sold to Mr. Higginson.
 "R. T." Dublin.—Rosalba Carriera's Works are very numerous, and of little value; at Dresden, alone, there are no less than 157 pictures, and crayon drawings by her. Sold well, at a good sale, the "Four Seasons," in crayon, by this artist, would, probably, bring £15 or £20.
 "A Constant Subscriber," Lasmarie.—Probably our Correspondent has omitted the M; if so, the letters would indicate 1606, the time at which lived Giles Sadelor, the engraver of the Prints in question. The contractions of dates, such as the above, are generally thus:—
 CLO—1000
 10—500 or sometimes CLOP—1600
 10—500 MPO—1600

"A Constant Reader."—We have no ready means of obtaining the information required as to the regimental colours.
 "A Subscriber," Bedale.—The conjoint amount is about £400,000 per annum.
 "James," Truro.—We cannot interfere in the matter.
 "W. H. P." Aberdeen.—Consult "Palgrave's History of England" (Anglo-Saxon period).
 "G. G."—The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University is Henry Philpott, B.D., Catherine Hall. Elected in 1846.
 "S. C."—The first steam-packet that crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, of London, in 1838; yet, almost simultaneously, the same passage was accomplished by the Great Western, of Bristol.
 "S. W. B." Kingland.—Were we to comply with our Correspondent's request, the same would be expected by numerous other "Lodges."
 "Mario," Cork.—The incognito of the author of the "New Timon" is still maintained.
 "Francesca."—The non-liability is unquestionable.
 "Viator," Douglas, is thanked.
 "A Student of History."—Mosheim takes higher rank than Milner. Mosheim's "History" extends from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the 18th century; and Milner's from the rise of Christianity to the Reformation.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—We do not think there would be any illegality in the arrangement about the situation.
 "A."—A Maid of Honour bears the title of "Honourable" during her tenure of office only.
 "J. K. A."—The stamping an envelope in the way submitted to us, would not, in our opinion, subject our Correspondent to the tax on armorial bearings.
 "A Lincoln Subscriber."—Lord John Russell is third son of John, sixth and late Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of George, Viscount Torrington.
 "A Young Lady."—A. D., as applied to the Prince of Wales, in the report of the Queen's maritime excursion, signify "Able-Bodied Seaman;" those being the cipher technically used in a ship's rating.
 "A. B. C." will find the information he seeks in the Army List, under the heading of each regiment.
 "G. T. A. W. F."—An illegitimate child can become entitled to arms by one proceeding only—the obtaining a grant from the Earl Marshal, through the Herald's College.
 "Squire," Southampton.—It is found that changes in the weather have occurred as frequently at every age of the Moon, as when she has been 7, 14, 21, or 28 days old. (See the published series of "Greenwich Observations.") The belief of the Moon's influence in this respect is a popular prejudice, and should be removed. The Moon influences the tides; such, that when she is near the Sun (or new Moon) the sum of the attractive forces of the two bodies causes the following tides to be the highest, particularly if she is at her least distance from the earth at the time. Four questions with respect to Neptune we cannot reply to, for the want of room. All these particulars will be given in the next "Illustrated London Almanack." We do not know that any sum was offered for the complete measurement of the circle.
 "A. Q." Ipswich.—Mr. Balfe is the composer of "The Light of other Days." He wrote it for Mr. H. Phillips.
 "Amiens."—Coletti's voice extends from G, the first line of the staff, to F above the bass-clef note. Tamburini's voice extends a note higher, in his natural register, but he has a falsetto.
 "Catus."—The question has been answered. We cannot give the other information.
 "Louisa Mary."—"Blozom's Manual of Gothic Architecture."
 "A Correspondent" is thanked but we cannot avail ourselves of his "rough sketch."
 "A Constant Reader."—Our details of the Waterford Election were taken from a contemporary; our Correspondent, who was in Waterford, states the whole affair to have been a quiet one.
 "I. O. U." Mayfield.—See the Mexican News, in the present Number.
 "Rejoiceant," Hertford.—Probably "Petra's Account of New Zealand."
 "John Jones."—A sheet's work on "Prison Discipline," lately published.
 "Caution" will be entitled to the Print.
 "E. V."—We regret that we have not room.
 "An Old Subscriber."—See any Pigeon Fancier's Guide.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.—The circumstance of a day being lost in the arrival of the Royal Party, has prevented us from this week presenting to our readers several interesting Engravings, in the course of preparation. The Series will, however, be resumed in our next.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Zenon, the Martyr.—The Past, the Present, and the Future.—The Scrip.—Maxwell's Victories of the British Armies.—Pedigree of the Portrait of Prince Charles, by Velasquez.
 Music.—"I've a home reared for thee."—"The Ocean."

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz. Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

WHILE fever and disease were raging in Liverpool during the influx of fugitives from Ireland, those who held official situations, which compelled them to be in constant communication with the sufferers, encountered the greatest risk from infection. Nineteen persons—surgeons and relieving officers—have died in the discharge of their duties; and a general wish has been expressed that the Government should provide for the destitute families of these courageous men, either by a direct pension, as in the case of soldiers' widows, or by instructing the Poor Law Commissioners to allow a certain sum yearly to be taken out of the poor-rates for the same purpose.

We have no doubt that Government will accede to this very moderate request. The very least it can do is not to stand in the way of the public when they wish to lighten the sufferings of the survivors of those who sacrifice their lives in the public service. But the Commissioners too often abide by the letter of the law, however harsh the consequences; and in all cases where a new precedent has to be set, the Government requires to be supported by public opinion, even when it has not to be urged by it. Hitherto the only sacrifices recognised as deserving of posthumous acknowledgment are those rendered in war; but the struggles and conflicts of peace have been left unheeded. Granting most freely all the high and ennobling qualities that the profession of arms can claim—the devotion of self, the courage, the endurance, and the risk of death—granting all that forms the redeeming points of contemplation in the records of war, we must contend for an equality of merit in those who display the same devotion in a time of peace, and in the midst of the everyday events of life. The duty of a soldier is discharged in the eyes of the world, in the midst of every incentive to action; and if these are not enough to lead and excite, there are terrible penalties attached to the shrinking from the task, or avoiding it. But the clergyman and the surgeon must face death, surrounded by no glitter, splendour, or applause; if he escape the peril, there are no Gazettes to give his name to the world; no despatches to recommend him to worldly preferment or promotion; and, if he fall, there is no assured support for those he leaves behind, though the destitution of the survivors is frequently the bitterest pang of the bed of death. It is only by chance the facts are fully known, and there is no organisation of means, no funds, from which anything can be given. If the circumstances are published, public opinion does justice to the sacrifice; but public opinion has no treasury, or one whose only issues are notes of praise. In such cases as this calamity at Liverpool, something more is required; there was no wealth to be gained by visiting the dens of poverty, rendered more hideous by the presence of contagion and disease; the service was disinterested, and the danger great; yet the duty was done. Those who discharged it are beyond earthly rewards; but to those who remain, there is a debt of gratitude due from society; and it ought to be paid, even if on no higher ground than that of policy.

THE domestic intelligence of the week is interesting, in some respects painfully so. The Assizes reveal some cases of crime more like what one reads of in the middle ages, than what can be conceived as happening in the midst of modern cultivation. Poisoning has become frequent among a humble class, and has been carried on with a craft and dissimulation worthy of the Borgias and the drug mixers of Italy. The last case is absolutely awful; a man has been poisoned at Warrington, by his wife, in order to obtain the money his death would enable her to draw from several "Burial Clubs!" This is not the first time the same crime, with the same cause, has been heard of: in previous cases, the victims have been children. It is time a stop should be put to this hideous criminality. That a man who can do little more than gain a living should deny himself necessities, in order that his family may have £20 or £30 to spend on his funeral, is of itself an absurd excess; but, it is more probable, these clubs are rather Life Insurance Offices on a petty scale. If they are only Burial Societies, we think the dreadful temptation they hold out might be prevented by prohibiting them from giving money to the family of a deceased member at all. Let them provide the funeral and nothing else. If they are Insurance offices under another name, they will be more difficult to deal with; but some control like that exercised over Saving Banks is not impossible. It is usual to say that these crimes increase in spite of Education; we apprehend a fallacy here; they are not committed among those whom Education has reached, but in the sphere to which it does not extend; instead of being an argument against educating the people it is a proof of the necessity of doing so more widely—and better. The population is fast out-growing the means of teaching it. The machinery that applied to thousands breaks down under the pressure of millions.

The trial of Lieut. Munro brings us to another class of crime in a higher sphere, which, though wanting the deadly cunning and secrecy of murder by poison, is not less fatal in its result. The code of honour is one established by the higher ranks themselves, and now that its victims are fewer than formerly, the fall of one excites greater reprobation. But, allowing for every necessity of this law of honour, we can see no one redeeming feature in the case of Munro and Fawcett. They were near relatives—the quarrel and insult was passed in private—and, had there been a grain of common sense on either side, in principals or seconds, the catastrophe could not have happened. We do not attach much weight to the testimonies to the high character of the prisoner. In all such cases, friends are always ready to come forward, and speak to the virtues of the man; and they are sure to endow him with the very qualities, the want of which, in the special instance, was the most complete. Thus, he who can coolly take his stand, and shoot his brother-in-law, is gifted with particular "mildness and forbearance." They speak as far as they know; the exceptional case is out of their cognizance; and what is the use of virtues that fail the moment they

are deeply tried? So Mr. Justice Erle seems to have thought, for, in summing up, he naturally observed, "the spirit of forbearance, which it has been stated you are possessed of, if exercised, might almost always prevent such a tragic result." The tendency of the whole case is to bring the practice of duelling into still greater disrepute; nor has the crime been unattended by a most severe punishment.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull; the sky has been nearly wholly covered by cloud; a good deal of rain has fallen, and there has been much lightning. The wind has been very light, and chiefly from the north. The following are some particulars during each day:—Friday, the sky was wholly covered by cloud till 9h. a.m., and partially covered between that time and 9h. p.m.; after the latter time it was cloudless. The direction of the wind was variable, but chiefly from the W., the E.S.E., and the N. by E. The average temperature of the day was 68°. Saturday, the sky was mostly cloudless early in the morning, and partially covered by cloud afterwards till 10h. p.m., and after that time it was quite overcast. The direction of the wind was N.E. and E.N.E. The average temperature of the day was 64°. Sunday, the sky was overcast till evening, and it suddenly became partially clear at 9h. p.m. There was a good deal of lightning at night from the S. and S.E. The average temperature of the day was 67°. Monday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day; there were frequent flashes of lightning at night, and rain was falling heavily early in the morning. The average temperature of the day was 66°. Tuesday the sky was wholly covered throughout the day, and the air was in a calm state. The average temperature of the day was 64°. Wednesday the sky was cloudy throughout the day, at times very heavily, so as to cast a great gloom. The sun's place was, however, just visible at times in the morning. The wind was light and from the N. The average temperature of the day was 64°. Thursday the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day, with some few trifling exceptions. Some rain fell in the afternoon. The direction of the wind was E.N.E., but very light; the average temperature of the day was 65°, and that of the week was 65½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Day	Aug. 13	the highest during the day was 81½ deg., and the lowest was 54½ deg.
Friday	Aug. 14	76
Saturday	Aug. 15	76
Sunday	Aug. 16	80
Monday	Aug. 17	74
Tuesday	Aug. 18	70½
Wednesday	Aug. 19	69
Thursday	Aug. 20	71½

Blackheath, Friday, August 20, 1847.

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Hanover, on a visit to the King and Crown Prince, and Princess, from Rumpenheim, the Duchess of Cambridge's seat, near Frankfurt, where her Royal Highness and the Princess Mary are prolonging their residence.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager, attended by a limited retinue will leave this country for Madeira at the close of the ensuing month. Her Majesty arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon, from Bushy Park. In the evening, her Majesty, attended by her suite, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Tuesday was the sixty-first anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness' tradesmen dined together, and, in the evening, illuminated their houses. The Bachelors of Windsor gave a revel in their Acre in honour of the occasion, consisting of nearly every variety of rural sports, the expenses being defrayed by public subscription. Amongst the subscribers to the revel fund were, her Majesty, £10; Prince Albert, £5; the Duchess of Kent, £5; Lord John Hay and Colonel Reid, members for the Borough, £5 each; the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards, £5; the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway, £5, &c. A Royal salute was fired at eight o'clock in the morning from the corporation ordnance, after which the Bachelors perambulated the town in procession, preceded by a brass band. A brilliant display of fireworks concluded the sports of the day.

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The marriage of the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, with Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, has been postponed until the end of the month.—The nuptials of the Earl of Portarlington and Lady Alexandrina Vane, second daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, will take place on September 1st, at Wynyard Park. The marriage of the Dowager Countess of Waldegrave, daughter of Mr. Braham, the vocalist, with George Granville Harcourt, Esq., M.P., eldest son of his Grace the Archbishop of York, is appointed to take place on the 3d of October.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following are the subjects chosen for the eight paintings which are to be in the Peers' Corridor, in the New Houses:—1. "Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham." 2. "Basing House Defended by the Cavaliers against the Parliamentary Army." 3. "The Expulsion of the Fellows of a College at Oxford, for refusing to sign the Covenant." 4. "The Burial of Charles I." These are the Cavalier side of the question. The four on the opposite are—5. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the privileges of the Commons against Charles I., when the attempt was made to seize the five members." 6. "The Setting Out of the Trained Bands from London, to raise the Siege of Gloucester." 7. "The Embarkation of a Puritan Family for New England;" and 8. "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." We find in the Report of the Commissioners of the Fine Arts with reference to the building of the New Houses of Parliament, that of the twelve panels in the Royal ante-chamber, two are proposed to be devoted to Raleigh—his spreading his cloak as a carpet for the Queen, and his landing in Virginia: between these two a third panel is to intervene, the subject of which is Queen Elizabeth knight Sir Francis Drake.

THE LATE DR. LYNCH.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held at the London Coffeehouse, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the widow and family of the late Dr. J. R. Lynch, who for so long a period had devoted himself to the development of means for the prevention of disease and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the labouring population. The chair was taken by Mr. E. Chadwick. Mr. Anderson, Dr. Simpson, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, and advocated the peculiar claims which the widow and children of the deceased gentleman had upon the public, but more especially on the citizens of London, for his great exertions in the cause of sanitary reform, resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the meeting to impress upon the Government and the Corporation of London the necessity of providing for his survivors. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Government and the City authorities. The following subscriptions were announced:—Lord J. Russell, £10; the Duke of Buccleuch, £10; the Earl of Ellesmere, £10; Lord Ashley, £10; the Bishop of Norwich, £10; Lord Morpeth, £10; Lord Ebrington, £10; Mr. Slaney, M.P., £10; Mr. Farrar, £5; Mr. Chadwick, £5; Dr. Walker, £5 ss.; &c.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—On Monday the whole of the wood pavement from Northumberland House to Charing-cross Hospital was removed and carried into St. Martin's Workhouse; it is being replaced with granite.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

There are more than forty changes of men in the Irish election returns; but the state of parties, nevertheless, is not materially affected.

The Conservatives have gained two seats from the Liberals in the borough of Athlone, by the substitution of Mr. Keogh for Mr. J. Collett; and in the borough of Kinsale, by the substitution of Mr. Guinness for Mr. Watson. But the Whigs have gained five seats from the Conservatives, viz.:—In Longford County, Mr. Fox for Mr. Lefroy; Monaghan County, Mr. Dawson for Mr. Shirley; Portarlington Borough, Colonel Dunne for Colonel Dawson Damer; Dublin City, Mr. Reynolds for Mr. Gregory; Queen's County, Mr. Fitzpatrick for Sir Charles Cote. This leaves a difference of three seats in favour of the Liberals; but if Mr. Burke should be returned for Kildare, the gain of the Liberals would be only two. Then there is a doubtful return for Galway County, in the person of Mr. St. George, who is claimed by the Conservatives. Altogether, the Irish representation remains in pretty much the same position as regards Whigs and Conservatives as it was in the last Parliament. The Repealers, however, have decidedly gained, having, on a balance, five or six votes in their favour.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell took the chair at the meeting in Conciliation Hall on Monday. The hall was much crowded. The Chairman made a long address, and suggested to the assemblage of the Irish representatives of all politics to take counsel together previous to the meeting of Parliament. This proposition was well received. Among the accessions to the Repeal cause, was Mr. Kiely, who unsuccessfully contested New Ross as a non-repealer. The Repeal rent amounted to £80.

A CHILD BURNED ALIVE BY ITS FATHER.—A military pensioner, named Darnody, rider to a posting establishment at Bird Hall near Nenagh, returned home one night last week in a state of drunkenness, when he went into the bedroom where his two children slept, and taking one of them, a little girl, out of bed, put her on the fire, and there kept her until she was burned to death. The other child rushed screaming out of the house to the police-barrack, and gave information of the dreadful act her father had perpetrated. Upon the police entering the house, they saw the wretch stupidly gazing upon his daughter's calcined remains, and apparently unconscious of what he had done. The brute has been committed to Nenagh gaol.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—In addition to the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, we have to announce the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Durham, which took place at Old Elvet, Durham.

THE DIEPPE RAILWAY.—The Journal des Chemins de Fer states that the directors of the Dieppe Railway have sent out circulars to the shareholders, announcing that the line will be terminated next spring.

POSTSCRIPT,

YORK MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Old Three-year-old Produce Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, 1 ft; for colts, 8st 5lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. 2 miles. (6 Subs.)	
Major Yarbrough's Sally Maggs	1
Mr. Stephenson's Victress	2
Chesterfield Handicap, of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. 1 mile. (14 Subs.)	
Sir C. Monck's Vanish	1
Mr. Taylor's George Hudson	2
Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. 1 1/2 miles. (9 Subs.)	
Mr. Robertson's Blackbird	1
Mr. L. Fox's Hannah Raine	2
County Cup of £150, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three-yr-olds and upwards; the second to receive £30. Two miles. (14 Subs.)	
Mr. Gully's Mathematician	1
Lord Zetland's Coheiress	0
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey	0
Mr. Meiklam's Poynton	3
Bramham Park Stakes of 100 sovs each; 30 ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. One mile and a half. (7 Subs.)	
Mr. Featherstonhangh's Quicksand	1
Mr. Brook's Luminous	2
The Constitution Stakes of 20 sovs each, and 50 added, for four-yr-olds. Two miles.	
Mr. B. Green's The Conjuror	(Edwards) 1
Sir J. Gerard's Grimsom	2
The Amateur Purse of £50, added to a handicap of 10 sovs. each. Gentlemen Riders. Two miles.	
Mr. Dawson's Grim Con, 5 yrs	(Capt. Williams) 1
Mr. Nicoll's Cameleopard, 5 yrs	2
Great Yorkshire Stakes.	
Ellerdale	1
Maid of Motherwell	2

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.—Yesterday, the first sod of this Railway was cut in a field adjoining Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey, with the accustomed ceremony, by David Salomons, Esq., Chairman of the Company. There were present a great number of the gentry of the county, at the ceremony, as well as at the *déjeuner*, in Broome Park; where, also, the "navigators" were regaled. [We intend, next week, to illustrate this event in railway history.]

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Under the head of France, in page 114, will be found an account of the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. The Paris papers of Thursday contain the following additional particulars:—

The Duke and Duchess of Praslin, when they reside at Paris, occupy, with their numerous family, consisting of nine children, the hotel of Marshal Sebastiani, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the most fashionable *quartier* of Paris, and only a few doors off the British embassy. On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, they arrived from the country, with the intention of remaining only a few days at Paris; and, as their sojourn in the country was to be a long one, most of the domestics being absent on leave, their suite consisted only of two or three persons. The Duke and Duchess retired at an early hour to their respective apartments, after having sent the children to bed; and the servants, tired from the day's journey, soon followed their master's example, and soon after the hotel was wrapped in silence. At about two in the morning (another account says four), the sound of a bell, violently rung in the Duchess's chamber, aroused one of the servants, who hastened to the apartment of his mistress, and tried to open the door. Finding that the door was fastened, he was about to retire, when he heard two or three groans, and fearing lest the Duchess was taken ill, he burst open the door, and a horrible sight was presented to his view. The Duchess of Praslin was stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, which was flowing rapidly from some deep and large wounds in her neck and throat, and the only signs of life she gave was a rattle in the throat; the hands of the unfortunate lady were dripping with blood, and the impression of a bloody hand upon the bell-rope indicated that she had not pulled the bell till she had been struck by the murderer. Hair scattered here and there denoted that she had struggled hard with the assassin. No marks of robbery or pillage were visible; but some chairs and small tables were upset, denoting that her struggle for life had been a fierce one, or that the murderer had taken a precipitate flight.

More dead than alive the servant reeled out of the room, and called out for help. The Duke was instantly on the spot, and clasped the body of his murdered wife in his arms. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in two hours she breathed her last.

The Commissary of Police was on the spot as soon as the medical men, and at six in the morning M. Delangle, the Procureur-General, the Procureur du Roi, and the authorities, were present, and a strict investigation commenced. Every apartment and outhouse was searched to discover how the assassin had effected his entrance and escape, and the investigation was still going on at two o'clock in the afternoon. The wounds are so large and deep that they must have been done with a large kitchen-knife or a cutlass.

It is presumed that the murderer entered by the back of the house, which looks on the Champs Elysées, and where a large mansion is now under course of construction.

The noble lady who has thus met an untimely end was forty years of age, the only daughter of Marshal Comte Sebastiani, niece of the Duke de Coigny, as also of Lieutenant-General Tiburce Sebastiani. She was a lady distinguished alike for the beauty of her person and the adornments of her mind, was an excellent mother, and a kind friend to the poor.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Last Saturday afternoon, a Mr. John Ovenstone attempted to murder Mr. George Crawley, and then endeavoured to commit suicide. Mr. Crawley is a wine merchant, residing at No. 12, Mark-lane, nearly opposite the New Corn Exchange. The intended assassin, Mr. Ovenstone, has for some time past carried on business as an upholsterer, in Great Tichfield-street, Marylebone.

It seems that Ovenstone was greatly exasperated by an execution having been sent into his house. Ovenstone being—in conjunction with a Mr. Cremer, the assignee of a bankrupt—manager of an inn in Holborn, to whom Mr. Crawley had supplied wine and spirits, and Ovenstone's co-assignee failing, Mr. Crawley proceeded at law against him for the amount due to the estate, about £150. What may have transpired in the course of the action is not at present known, but it is certain that those proceedings influenced him in making the murderous attempt.

The facts of the occurrence will be best understood by the following statement made by Mr. Crawley, at St. Thomas's Hospital:—

"Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, while conversing with a friend in the wine trade, my clerk came to me, and said that Mr. Ovenstone, of Great Tichfield-street, wanted to speak to me. I immediately went into my room, where I found Mr. Ovenstone, to whom I said, 'Well, Mr. Ovenstone, I understand that you want to see me?' He replied, 'Yes, sir, I do.' I inquired what his business was with me; when he shouted out, 'What do you mean by doing what you have done? You are a pretty fellow, I think.' My impression was, that he was alluding to a sale that had taken place at his house. I told him that I had nothing to do with it, that I had left my case in my solicitor's hands. I had no sooner uttered these words than he put his hands into his pocket, as I imagined for the purpose of drawing out his handkerchief, instead of which he pulled out a pistol, presented the mouth at me, and, before I had time to get away, he discharged the contents in my face. I immediately ran out into the street and cried murder, and afterwards went to Mr. Harris's surgery, and from thence I came to this hospital in a cab."

It appears that a ball entered Mr. Crawley's mouth, and tore away a portion of the roof, lodging in the cavity. The narrative is continued by Mr. Crawley's clerk, who, when he saw his master was wounded, locked the attempted murderer in the office, and had hardly done so when a second report of fire-arms was heard. Two constables entered, and found Ovenstone sitting in a chair, with a couple of pistols near him, and blood flowing in copious streams from his head and face. They immediately secured both the pistols and Ovenstone, and took him to Guy's Hospital, where two of the house-surgeons were in instant attendance. They found that the injuries he had inflicted on himself were of a serious character; the ball appeared to have entered at the mouth, passed in an oblique direction, and lodged over the left temple. The medical gentlemen have been successful in extricating the ball which had lodged in Ovenstone's head. There seems to be no doubt about its having been the intention of the wretched man to kill Mr. Crawley and then destroy himself, as, in addition to the fact of his having with him two heavily loaded pistols, a written statement was found in his coat pocket, which was evidently drawn up so as to give a full explanation of the several reasons that had actuated him to attempt the commission of the crime.

Ovenstone is a single man; he lived with his sister, who kept house for him. It appears that Mr. Ovenstone was much respected in the neighbourhood where he resided. He has been patronised by many of the nobility, in consequence of his taste in the arrangement of furniture, and has supplied pictures to most of the galleries throughout the kingdom. Ovenstone was greatly distressed by Mr. Crawley's suit against him; and, finding himself pressed, had sent a circular to the nobility and patrons of art, descriptive of some choice pieces of furniture manufactured from the plies of Old London Bridge, hoping by the sale of these articles, which were much prized by him, to meet the demands of Mr. Crawley. These letters, it seems, had not met with the response he expected.

On Thursday (last week), upon his return, after what he had hoped to have been a satisfactory arrangement for the disposal of the greater part of his collection, he found the Sheriff's men in possession of his house. His sister, alarmed at the proceedings, fled from the house. No communication from his sister, to whom he was tenderly attached, being received, and conceiving that her absence was occasioned by the rudeness of the men, he became highly excited.

It appears that the unfortunate man has for many years carried loaded pistols about his person, in consequence of having been attacked by robbers some few years ago on his way from his house at West Ham, when he saved his life by his presence of mind, and at the sacrifice of the property about him. As he was obliged, in pursuit of his business, to travel over unfrequented places at all hours, he ever after carried the weapons which have so unhappily tended to the calamitous event which is now before the public.

Ovenstone's wounds are fast healing, but he seems to betray considerable excitement at his awful position. Mr. Crawley is progressing most favourably. He is under the care of Mr. Solly and the assistant surgeons, who have been unremitting in their attention to the unfortunate gentleman.

THE POISONING CASE AT WARRINGTON.

The inquest on the body of Job Mather, whose death was suspected to have been caused by the administration of arsenic, was resumed on Monday last. Ann Mather, his wife, the party accused, was present, having been apprehended at Ashton-under-Lyne.

John Davis, M.D., said he had examined the body. He had no doubt the deceased died from inflammation of the stomach and intestines, but whether it arose from poison or from natural causes he was not able to state.

James Jones, chief constable, said: In consequence of information received, I apprehended the prisoner Ann Mather, at Ashton-under-Lyne. I found her at the house of her sister, and told her that she must prepare to come to Warrington with me. She immediately replied, she supposed it was in consequence of the rumours that had got out that she had poisoned Job. I said it was partly in consequence of that. I further added, that I had received information from Jane Houghton that she had been with her twice to purchase arsenic. The prisoner replied she had been with her, once to Mr. Barton's, and once to Mr. Wood's, the druggist; but that she (the prisoner) had purchased it to kill bugs. Witnesses saw portions of the body sealed up in two jars by Dr. Davis.

Dr. Brett said he examined the contents of the jars. On analysing a portion of the stomach and intestines he discovered the presence of arsenic sufficient to cause the death of an adult.

Jane Houghton testified to having accompanied the prisoner when she bought the arsenic. She said it was to kill bugs with. The prisoner desired her not to mention that she had bought arsenic a second time.

Eliza Taylor said she had seen deceased quite well on the Monday morning. In the evening he was taken ill. She saw him on Wednesday, when he said he was better, having got rid of the burning pain in his stomach. Mrs. Mather seemed to pay him every attention.

The stewards of the different sick clubs of which the deceased was a member, then proved the payment of the sums to the widow, altogether £21. This closed the evidence. The prisoner declined making any statement, and the jury having consulted together for a few minutes returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," whereupon the prisoner was committed to take her trial.

FIRE IN THE KENT-ROAD.—On Tuesday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of property, broke out in the premises of Mr. Morgan, a carpenter, builder, and joiner, on the bank of the Grand Surrey Canal, near the bridge, in the Old Kent-road. The flames originated in the manufactory, a range of premises about 80 or 100 feet long, and of proportionable width. At the time the discovery was made, the fire had obtained a strong hold of the place, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock deposited therein, the flames extended with more than usual rapidity. Engines soon reached the spot, but before water could be obtained, the flames had extended into another large pile of premises, the property of Mr. Dalton, a stone merchant, and also into the buildings tenanted by Mr. Saunders, a butcher. By one o'clock the flames were nearly extinguished; but by that hour Mr. Morgan's factory, together with the stock in trade, the men's working tools, &c., were reduced to ashes, Mr. Dalton's premises almost gutted, and the property of Mr. Saunders severely damaged by fire. The total loss is very considerable.

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Grey, of Zion Chapel, Lower Chalk-road, Islington, was robbed of a silver sacramental service and his purse, containing fourteen sovereigns and some silver, whilst riding in an omnibus between Charing-cross and the Bank, returning from visiting a dying member of his congregation. The Rev. gentleman was seated between two well-dressed females, who suddenly recognised their father as the vehicle passed Wellington-street, and which they immediately left to join him.

MURDER OF THE EDINBURGH HANGMAN.—A drunken broker, named James Edie, attacked the executioner Scott, while standing at the bottom of a close, at Edinburgh, on Thursday (last week). He was, it is presumed, obnoxious to Edie from his profession. Edie assaulted him in the most violent manner, knocking him down by repeated blows on the breast; and on Scott being carried to an adjoining shop he was pursued thither by his assailant, who again struck him on the head, which produced immediate insensibility, and resulted in death in a few minutes afterwards. Edie was immediately taken into custody, and, after an investigation of the case by the authorities, he was committed to take his trial for the offence. Scott's appointment as hangman took place in July, 1835, immediately after the execution of Bell, a soldier in the 5th Dragoon Guards, who had shot his sergeant-major. On that occasion Scott's predecessor mismanaged his revolting employment so much as to bring down the execration of the crowd, and he never afterwards dared to appear in public.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT STALEY-BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, some men in the employ of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway Company, were in a temporary wooden building, erected near the tunnel which is being made under the town, and which serves as a storehouse and stables. The men were hunting down the rats that infested the place, and for this purpose put some gunpowder down the holes, and set fire to it. Unfortunately, a cask containing a large quantity of powder was in the building, and the fire having communicated with it, an explosion of a most fearful character ensued, shaking the buildings in the neighbourhood, and burning several of the unfortunate men in a frightful manner. Two of the number contrived to scramble out of the place, and jump into a pit of water adjoining, with their clothes on fire, and the others were taken away almost lifeless. The building contained a large quantity of oil and tallow, and was set on fire and burned to the ground. One of the sufferers, named Matthew Gomersal, aged 34, who was "gaffer" over the horses, died on Sunday afternoon, leaving a wife and three children. William Shurt, and Abraham Hardy Smith, were so severely burned that they are not expected to recover. The sufferers had every attention paid them. The damage done is little compared with the loss of life which is likely to ensue. An inquest on Matthew Gomersal and James Platt, two of the sufferers by this catastrophe, was held on Monday before Mr. Rutter. From the evidence, it appeared that the quantity of gunpowder which exploded was about three-quarters of a barrel, or half a hundred weight. It had got wet, and was put in the shed about six months before; it was not fit for use. Sarah Platt, wife of James Platt, said—My husband told me, when he was got to bed, that he went down and saw Mr. Shurt and Mr. Gomersal near the store-room. They told him to come in, and they then locked the door, to prevent any other person coming in. He said the powder was damp and would not go off. They got a red hot iron, and then it went off. Gomersal, he said, had dropped the key in the confusion, and they could not find it, so as to get out. The Coroner remarked that the whole of the witnesses agreed upon the main points, and were corroborated by the sufferers. It evidently appeared to have been their own act and deed, and no one was to blame in the matter but themselves. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE.

THREATENING LETTERS.

At SOUTHWARK-office, on Monday, Henry Joseph Killyerby, a young man, nineteen years of age, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with sending a letter threatening to murder Elizabeth Spriggs, a young female, the daughter of a tradesman, in White-street, Southwark.

The prisoner is the same young man who was brought up to this court about eighteen months ago on charges of sending threatening letters, some of them containing poison, to different persons residing in the district.

The letter was as follows, addressed to the complainant's mother:—
"Mrs. Spriggs.—As I have before told you, I now inform you, that I know the residence of your daughter Elizabeth, and I safely promise you, that before another month has passed away, your daughter shall be in her grave; for, as there is a God in heaven, I do intend to murder her before that time has passed, be the consequences what they may."
(Signed) HENRY KILLYERBY.

The prisoner had been forbidden to visit the complainant some time since, and this led to his threat. He told the magistrate that he never intended to carry the threat into execution. He was ordered to find two sureties of £100 each to be of good behaviour for two years, or in default to be imprisoned for that time.

MORE OF JOSEPH ADY.

The indefatigable Joseph Ady seems to gain fresh vigour from every exposure. The Lord Mayor caused much amusement at the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, by reading some correspondence which he had just received upon the subject of the old Quaker's tricks.

The following answer was sent by a gentleman to Ady, who had transmitted to him one of the well-known circulars, offering information worth hundreds, for the small sum of twenty-one shillings:—

Wichester-street, Old Broad-street.
Sir,—In reply to your note, I have had some experience myself in cases like the one you inform me, and the parties have always been satisfied with an undertaking that a percentage shall be allowed on the amount recovered. Upon these terms I am ready to agree with you—viz., 10 per cent.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Joseph Ady, Esq.

Next day, Mr. Welch received back his letter to Joseph Ady, Esq., with the following little comment at the end of it, in the well-known handwriting of the dispenser of unclaimed dividends:—

Mr. W.—So used to do, but met with so many unfaithful promises that I could not live, as I abhor all lawsuits, and am too old (73) to run after my debtors; consequently, I have gone into partnership with a person who brings knowledge into the concern, and a resolution neither to give nor take credit, and he is a person who prefers twenty-one shillings in hand to any promise whatever.
Respectfully,
J. ADY.

In another letter, which his Lordship received from a Vicar and Prebendary, the reverend correspondent bitterly complained of the conduct of Ady in sending to his wife one of the lithographed circulars, stating that her husband had embarked in a most dangerous undertaking, and that on the receipt of 20s. the writer would point out the disease and the remedy. To that letter was annexed the following postscript, to which the writer claimed the attention of the lady:—

One of the Bishops was in a similar case. He paid my fees, took my advice, and escaped unscathed. Go thou and do likewise.
Respectfully,
J. ADY.

The Lord Mayor, in alluding to the labours of Mr. Ady, said he had good reason for believing that the press had nearly brought these labours to a close, as the partnership indicated an alliance that promised to be fatal to the business.

GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the four pounds loaf one penny. SUGAR USED IN DISTILLERIES.—3,477,453lb. of sugar were used by licensed brewers in the United Kingdom, from the passing of the Act 10 Vic., cap. 5, to the 5th of July last. The quantity of sugar taken into stock by distillers during the same period amounted to 11,419 cwt.; the quantity actually conveyed to the mash-tun, to 10,026 cwt.; the quantity of proof spirits made therefrom, to 105,165 gallons; the average produce of gallons of spirits per cwt. of sugar, to 10.49, and the total amount of drawback allowed on such spirits, to £58671.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

We last week gave the returns for all the English Counties, with the exception of two which were undecided (North Warwickshire and West Somersetshire). Our list this week comprises the returns for these Counties, and the few other returns which have since been made. The only election now undecided is that for Orkney and Shetland. Sudbury is disfranchised.

RETURNS SINCE LAST WEEK.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Powell	MAYO.—Moore, R. D. Browne,
CLARE, County.—Sir L. O'Brien, Macnamara	MEATH, County.—Corbally, H. Grattan
CORK, County.—Roche, Power	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—C. W. Wynn.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Talbot, Lord Adare	NORFOLK, West.—Bagge, Coke
KILDARE, County.—Marquis of Kildare, Burke	ROSS AND CROMARTY.—Matheson.
KILKENNY, County.—Greene, Butler	SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—Sir D. Dundas
LONGFORD, County.—Fox, Blackall	SLIGO, County.—Gore, Fiolliott.
LIMERICK, County.—W. Monsell, W. Smith O'Brien	SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).—Moody, Spooner
	WARWICKSHIRE, North.—Newdegate,

CLOSE OF POLLS.

CLARE, COUNTY.		KILDARE COUNTY.	
Gross poll:—		CLOSE OF THE POLL.	
Sir Lucius O'Brien	774	Marquis of Kildare	535
Macnamara	712	Bourke	406
G O'Brien	578	O'Neill	300
KILKENNY, COUNTY.		NORFOLK (WEST).	
CLOSE OF THE POLL.		The official declaration by the High Sheriff took place on Monday, at Swaffham, as follows:—	
Greene	276	Bagge	3113
Butler	261	Coke	3052
Hely	243	Hamond	2935
LONGFORD, COUNTY.		L'Estrange	
The final state of the poll was as follows:—		WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).	
Fox (Repealer)	418	On Monday morning the official declaration of the poll was made at Coleshill, by the High Sheriff, as follows:—	
Blackall (Repealer)	424	Mr C N Newdegate	
Lefroy (Conservative)	332	Mr Richard Spooner	
Hannan (Conservative)	303	Hon Mr Leigh	
MAYO, COUNTY.		SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).	
CLOSE OF THE POLL.		OFFICIAL DECLARATION.	
Moore	473	C. N. Moody	3603
B. D. Browne	247	Sir A. Hood	3311
M'Donnell	69	Hon. P. P. Bouverle	2783
J. D. Browne	11	B. Escott	2624

ORKNEY.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Orkney and Shetland, took place at Kirkwall on Thursday (last week). On a show of hands being required by the Sheriff, an overwhelming proportion was shown for Mr. Anderson, upon which a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Dundas. The polling does not take place till the 26th.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It happened on a Summer's holy day,
That to the greenwood shade he took his way.

Cynon and Iphigenia.

The Londoner's Summer holy days commence when Parliament is up, which is generally the case at the close of July or early in the present month. The season of his short moral life—that wherein he deserts him after the fashion of his taste—or ascending to the measure of his means—is now in lusty existence. We are speaking of the cockney—that is to say the citizen of the metropolis of the world—the term is one of honour—the foolish only hold it one of discourtesy. He is not of high ambition in the matter of woodcraft, or, indeed, of sporting of any kind. He would as lieve shoot a fieldfare as a pheasant, and you may see him circumventing a gudgeon at Teddington or Ditton, the dimensions whereof do not exceed those of his little finger, with as perfect a *goût* as his West-end customer gaffs a twenty pound salmon in the Tweed. Grace to the inducement, whatever it may be, that leads him to look to flood or field for enjoyment, rather than waste his oxygen, or any other portion of his substance, in heated chambers, or "loose company." The journals tell him, indeed, that places of popular entertainment are likely to repay him badly, should he affect them—alluding to the fact with regret and reproach against the degeneracy of modern times. In the latter they are unjust to the days we live in. Steele has just the same complaint in a paper of his which appeared in the *Spectator* in the year 1711..... "People of good sense lament the depravity or poverty of taste the town is fallen into, with relation to plays and public spectacles. It is, indeed, prodigious to observe how little notice is taken of the most exalted parts of the best tragedies in Shakespeare." The passage might have been written for a notice of Julien having become lessee of Drury Lane.

Our paper is dedicated to the denizen of the Great City. We bid him welcome to the free air: we grasp his hand in congratulation if we meet him a-field—or lead him by it—should we haply forget him in the haunts of busy men, towards some avenue whereby he may pass to the "greenwood shade." We do not circumscribe our National Sports to the conventional series understood by the general term, "sporting." All boon recreations and exercises deserve to be so classed. But a few afternoons ago we passed a delightful hour at the Hampton Court—Regatta! The Royal Yacht Squadron recalls and suspends the offending "news" "*naso adunco*," as friend Flaccus has it. Nevertheless, the service was one that an eye with an English heart in it could hardly have witnessed without honest satisfaction. It was a rural fête afloat. Here the band of the 12th Lancers makes martial music, to which the oars of their wherry keep time; there, in various varieties of naval architecture,

Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair.

The matches excited no ill-will—if they gave birth to no other emotion. The winner won, and so did the loser. "An Irish race," cries the reader. Alas! no! The motto of that country is now, "Ill-will towards all men." We offer no comment on the racing at York, for your London particular goeth not so far north; neither do we allude to the festival at Cowes—

In linked sweetness long drawn out;

a line whereof one moiety at the least is applicable, though one would not pledge oneself for the stake. And, *apropos* of harmony, how our thrifty citizen may congratulate himself that he is not of those whom the pressure of speculation as regards sporting, concerns. He goeth about with a mind untrifled and an exchequer undamaged, not looking as if he was escaping from some one intent on making love to his only daughter's fortune. Eschew the demon of the Turf, O Cockney of pure conscience and creature comforts. So shall thou not jeopard thy goodsly items in the creditor side of life's ledger.

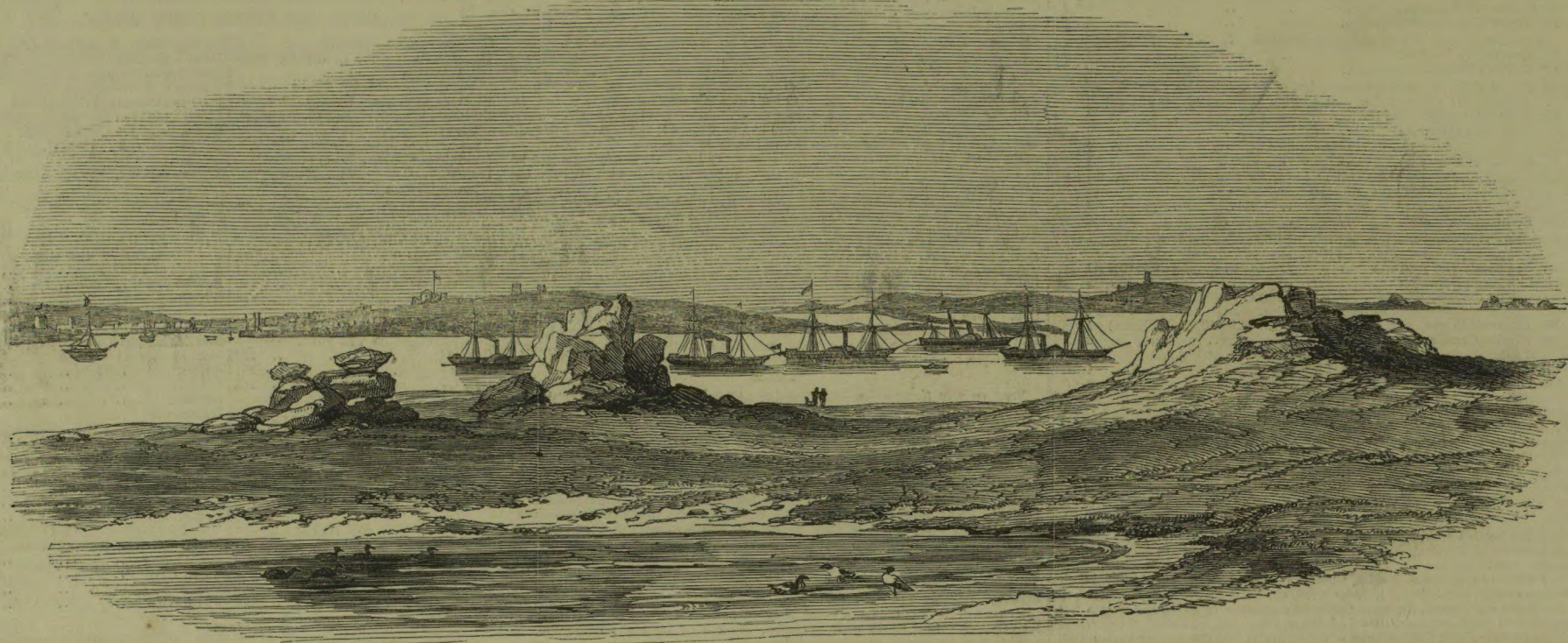
There are plenty of fools in the world without thy volunteering to join the company. Does some "lurking devil" whisper you to buy a ticket in a Leger Sweep? Listen not to his wiles, but, with the next dawn, taking those you love as partners of your pleasure, up and away to angle for gudgeons at Teddington or Ditton. Suppose you catch nothing but a hearty appetite, is not that worth a forenoon on the fairest of rivers, followed by a quiet dinner at one of the dainty hostels on its banks? Be thus advised, and you will mark as one of the green spots on the chart of life the occasion on which

It happened on a Summer's holy day,
That to the greenwood shade you took your way.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Dundas Stakes, of 15 Sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added, for three-yr-olds, 6st 5lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 9st. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. One mile and a quarter (11 Subs.)	
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, aged	1
Mr. S. L. Fox's Meux, 4 yrs	2
Mr. G. L. Fox named Ennui, 4 yrs	3
Five ran. Won easy.	
The Colt Sapling Stakes, of 50 Sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb each. One mile (9 Subs.)	
Mr. J. More's The Prince	1
Mr. Osbaldeston's b c by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam	2
Mr. Jaques's Referee	3
The Great Ebor Handicap of 200 Sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5 ft, if declared; the second to receive £50. One mile and three-quarters. (135 Subs: 103 of whom declared.)	
Mr. Gully's Mathematician, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb	1
Sir J. Gerard's Grimsom, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	2
Mr. Copeland's Arthur, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	3
Eight started.	
The Queen's Plate of 100 Guinea. 2 miles.	
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, aged, 9st 9lb	1
Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb	2
Six ran. A fine race.	
The Prince of Wales's Stakes of 10 Sovs each, and 50 added, for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb. Winners 2lb extra. T.Y.C. (57 Subs.)	
Mr. Bowes's Springy Jack	1
Mr. B. Green's Assault	2
Mr. Foljambe's Queen of the May	3
Nine ran. Won by a head.	
The Knavesmire Stakes, of 100 sovs each, 30 ft, for three-yr-olds. One mile and three quarters. (5 Subs.)	
Mr. L. Fox's Philosopher	Walked over
The Maccaroni Stakes, of 10 sovs each, and 50 added; 12st each, &c. Two miles and a quarter. (12 Subs.)	
Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, 12st	(Hon. S. Erskine) 1
Mr. Schollefeld's Tommy Moore, 11st 10lb	(Capt. Williams) 2
The Lottery Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. One mile. (10 Subs.)	
Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, aged, 8st 9lb	(Templeman) 1
Mr. J. Clarke nil Ratcliffe, 6 yrs, 8st 13lb	(Cartwright) 2
Mr. Taylor's George Stephenson, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb	(Nat) 3

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.



THE ROYAL SQUADRON IN ST. MARY'S ROADSTEAD, SCILLY.



Arrangements for Her Majesty's Visit were detailed in our Journal of last week; as was, also, in the greater part of our edition, the embarkation of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Leiningen, and suite, from Osborne Pier, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Squadron got up steam at daylight, and the *Scourge* steam-sloop was despatched to Falmouth. At five o'clock, the Squadron was in motion, at full speed, towards the Needles; but, owing to the fog, the *Victoria* and *Albert* cast anchor in Alum Bay, where they remained till past eight. The other vessels did not anchor; and at half-past eight, the Royal yacht having wayed, they left at full speed, it was supposed, for Falmouth.

During the day, many persons were on the hills, round Dartmouth, in the expectation of seeing the Royal Squadron, with her Majesty, pass down the Channel; but, to the surprise of all, about three o'clock the Royal Yacht was seen steering for the harbour, in which she was safely moored before four o'clock, the *Fairy*, *Undine*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland* packets following in succession. The boats of the town were soon in requisition, and the Royal Yacht surrounded by persons, who continually cheered. The afternoon was fine and her Majesty,

with the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, appeared gratified with the scene which surrounded them. Mr. J. B. Smith, an old inhabitant and solicitor of Dartmouth, immediately went alongside the yacht, and Lord A. Fitzclarence having come down to him, he requested to be allowed to present a dish of very fine mulberries to the Queen. His wish was made known to her Majesty, and he was requested to come upon the quarter-deck, where he received the Queen's acknowledgment for his attention.

The Mayor and Corporation came in state alongside, but as her Majesty declined seeing any one, they returned to the shore, gratified at having had another opportunity of showing their dutiful attachment to her Majesty.

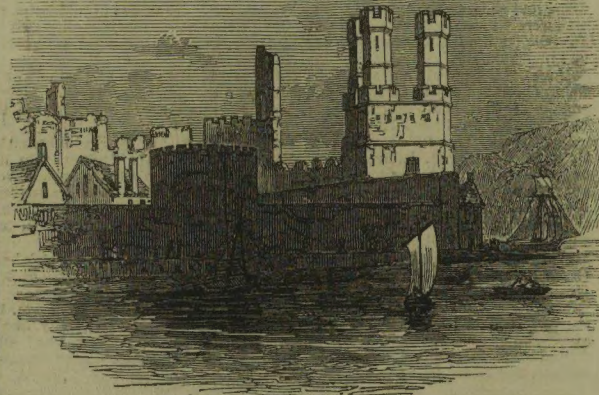
About this time, one of the boats of the yacht was seen to leave the vessel with Captain Crispin and two gentlemen in plain clothes; they were pulled rapidly to the entrance of the harbour, and landed at Brookhill, the residence of Governor Holdsworth. The party walked up to the house, when Captain Crispin inquired for the Governor, and being informed by the servant that his master was not at home, the Captain said "he wished to show the grounds to his two friends;" this he did, and then crossed in the boat to the Castle, where the party was received by Lieutenant Ayngie, of the Royal Staff Corps, the Master Gunner. The *Scourge* steam-sloop having appeared off the harbour, two guns were fired from the fort to inform her commander that her Majesty was there, and the *Scourge* soon after joined the squadron. Captain Crispin requested his supposed friend to allow him to make known to Mr. Ayngie by whose presence he was honoured—a kindness which his Royal Highness Prince Albert instantly granted, to the gratification of the old soldier. The party then embarked, with the intention of calling at Grenfield, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Hare, but finding he was laid up with the gout, they returned on board the Royal yacht. The visitors' book at Brookhill having been given to Captain Crispin, the following entry in their own writing placed beyond a doubt the names of his two incognito friends:—

Aug. 12, 1847. Albert.
E. Charles Prince of Leiningen.

During this time, the Duke of Norfolk and Earl Grey were walking about the town.

At night, the town of Dartmouth was brilliantly illuminated, and from its peculiar situation, on the sides of two hills, having the appearance of a crescent at night, in the centre of which the yacht was moored, her Majesty must have enjoyed one of the most beautiful sights she has, probably, ever seen, as the evening was very dark and calm. Soon after ten o'clock, the lights in the Royal apartments were extinguished.

We have engraved the Royal Squadron entering the harbour, from a sketch by a Correspondent.



CARNARVON CASTLE.

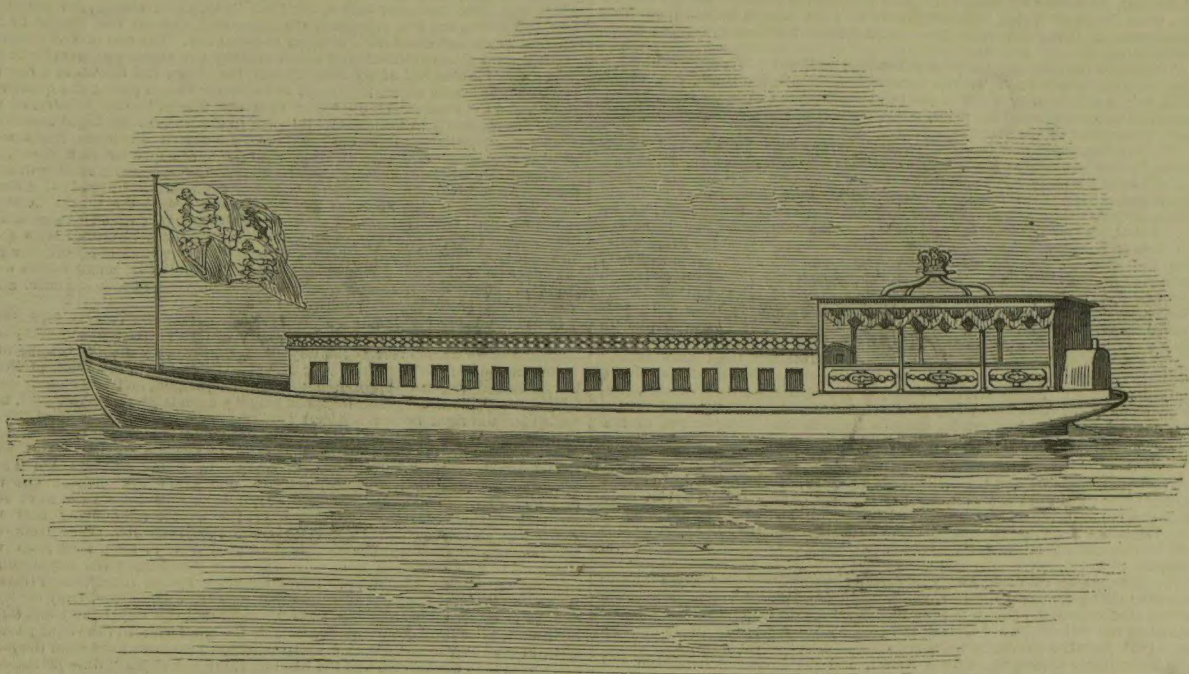


AILSA CRAIG.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.



TOWER OF REFUGE, DOUGLAS BAY.



THE BOAT FITTED UP FOR THE PASSAGE OF HER MAJESTY ON THE CRINAN CANAL.

FRIDAY.

At four o'clock, A.M., the squadron weighed, and, leaving Dartmouth, proceeded to the westward.

At Plymouth, between four and five o'clock, the *City of Limerick* Dublin steamer descried the Royal Steam Squadron, to the eastward of Start Point.

A large ship with two funnels led the van. She was followed by the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*; behind the Royal yacht, on the starboard quarter, came the *Garland*, and on the larboard quarter the *Black Eagle*. The *Undine* was in the rear of the *Garland*, and the *Fairy* followed the *Black Eagle*. The *City of Limerick*, with the Company's flag at the main, Ensign aft, and Union Jack at her bow, duly honoured the Royal Squadron as she passed under the sterns of the *Garland* and *Black Eagle*, off Prawl Point, a little after five o'clock. There was very little wind. The squadron was at full speed—say 11 to 12 knots and steaming a course W. by N., which would bring them abreast of the Lizard. About six, the *Garland* put on extra steam, detached herself from the squadron, and steered a more northerly course.

Towards seven o'clock, the squadron was descried from the Breakwater Light-house several miles outside the Eddystone, steering for the Lizard. The Royal yacht was a-head, closely followed by the *Fairy* and *Black Eagle*. They had outrun the *Shearwater* and *Undine*, which were four or five miles astern.

In the afternoon, the Squadron anchored in St. Mary's Roads, Scilly; and of the Royal Visit here we have been favoured with the following account by a Private Correspondent:—

"In consequence of thick weather, the first day's progress of the Royal squadron down Channel was brought to a close at Dartmouth, instead of Falmouth, as had been intended; and the port of Scilly was, accordingly, selected as the resting-place for the second night, Milford being too distant to reach in one day from Dartmouth. The hazy weather prevented the approach of the Royal yachts being observed till they were within a few miles of the Islands on Friday afternoon; and little more than an hour's interval elapsed before the whole squadron passed through St. Mary's Sound, and anchored in the roadstead under a salute, from the garrison.

"Mr. Augustus Smith, who holds these islands under the Duchy of Cornwall, was in attendance at the anchorage to receive her Majesty, and immediately proceeded on board the Royal yacht. The Queen having intimated her intention to land at the principal island of St. Mary's, in the course of the evening, every preparation was made that such short notice would allow, to receive the Royal party with becoming respect; and, shortly after five o'clock, the Royal barge steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, approached the New Pier, which encloses St. Mary's Pool. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at the landing steps by Mr. Augustus Smith, and a party of his visitors, consisting of Mr. Horace and Lady Caroline Pechell, Mr. and Lady Sophia Tower, Miss Jenkinson, Misses Pechell, &c.; as well as by the Chaplain of the Islands, the Rev. J. W. North and Mrs. North; Mr. Blewitt, Magistrate; the officers of the Customs, &c.; the Coast Guard force, under the Inspecting Commander, Mr. Steel, being drawn up as a guard of honour in front of the platform.

"The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Leiningen, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, having entered Mr. Smith's carriage, which was waiting on the spot, proceeded slowly along the pier, on one side of which the principal tenants

F I N E A R T S .



FINE ARTS.—"PILGRIMS AT THE FOOT OF THE OBELISK OF SIXTUS V. AT ROME."—PAINTED BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

THE Holy Week, observed throughout all Christendom, with more or less religious fervour and solemnity, presents, at Rome, such varied scenes of pilgrim piety, of splendour in sacerdotal ceremonies, of all that pomp and circumstance which the Roman Catholic Church so well knows how to evoke and practise, that, once seen, the traveller can never forget them. Not only from all parts of Italy, but, perhaps, from every nation in Europe, pilgrims flock into the Eternal City to receive the benediction of the Pontiff, given *Urbi et Orbi*, for Rome and for the world. It need scarcely be added that the City

is thronged from the palace of the Colonnas to the cellars of the Trasteverini. Princes and peasants, and, not unfrequently, monarchs and mendicants, are there at that solemnity. The halt, the lame, the blind—all who are visited by "the painful family of death"—seek consolation, if not cure of maladies mental and physical, from the blessing from the portico of St. Peter's. The scene is certainly one of the most imposing in the world.

M. Paul Delarocche has just painted one of its episodical scenes with brilliant effect; which we have engraved. It represents a group of Pilgrims at the base of the Obelisk of Sixtus V., at Rome.

Roma! the dawn is breaking o'er thy hills,
In pure effulgence through the starless night
Of dire oppression, and the thousand ills
Brought on by craft and crime and foreign might.
Thy soul becomes unclouded; the broad light
Of Progress beams upon thy furrow'd brow.
And through a sea of troubles thou shalt fight
Successfully, while Prudence holds the prow.
Soon may the spirit of thine olden fame
Prove thy sons worthy of the Roman name.

on the property, with white wands, formed a line to the entrance of the main street of the little town of St. Mary's; almost the whole population of the island had likewise assembled on the pier, and greeted her Majesty with acclamations.

"Queen Victoria is the first English Sovereign, since the remote days of King Athelstan, who has ever landed on these sequestered islands; though Charles II., when Prince of Wales, took refuge here for a few days on his retirement from Pendennis, in Cornwall; when these rocks formed the last stronghold of the Royalists.

"Having driven through the principal street, the Royal party, attended by Mr. Augustus Smith and Mr. Tower, on horseback, ascended the Hugh, or Garrison Hill, by the only road by which it can be approached in a carriage; and, having entered the lines, pursued the drive, which makes the whole circuit of the peninsula surmounted by the Star Castle.

"This drive, which now constitutes the chief promenade of the Scillonians, extends for nearly a mile and a half, and commands beautiful views of St. Mary's, as well as of the other islands, and of the several sounds or channels by which the principal roadstead is entered; as well as of the innumerable rocks, reefs, and islets, by which the whole are studded and defended. The Royal party, having alighted at the Star Castle, spent some time on the ramparts. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Earl Grey, Sir James Clerk, and the rest of the Royal suite, who had ascended the hill on foot, here rejoined her Majesty. The rapid approach of evening not allowing a further extension of the Royal drive through the island, as had been arranged, her Majesty and Prince Albert quitted the carriage, after repassing the garrison gates; and, accompanied by their suite, proceeded on foot down the steep declivity, which leads directly to the pier, where they re-embarked to return on board the Royal yacht.

"The Squadron remained for the night in the roadstead, the islands around which being lighted up with numerous bonfires, torches, and rockets, had a very picturesque effect. At the first dawn of light, the Squadron got under way, and, passing out by the same channel by which it had entered, kept its course round her eastern extremity, between St. Martin's Head and the Seven Stones, in the direct course for Milford Haven.

SATURDAY.

The Royal Squadron left the Scilly roads a little after five A.M. At forty-five minutes past three P.M., the *Prospero* mail-steamer (which had on Friday noon been ordered to lie off St. Anne's Head to await the arrival of the Royal Squadron) signalled the Squadron; and, an hour afterwards, they had entered Milford Haven, coming to an anchor off Milford, the Dockyard fort firing a Royal salute.

The Queen came on deck, and was heartily greeted by all subjects; who then called for the Prince of Wales, when hearts, hands, and voices were united to express the delight felt by her loyal Britons. The Earl of Cawdor waited on her Majesty on her arrival, and took with him a Welsh girl in the costume (hat, jacket, &c.), much to the amusement of the Royal party.

A few minutes afterwards, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Leiningen and suite, together with the Earl of Cawdor and the Captain-Superintendent of the Dockyard, went on board the *Fairy*, and proceeded up the river to the Dockyard, where they landed and went round the establishment, and inspected the *Lion*, 80-gun ship, recently launched. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clarke formed the Royal suite.

They then rode up in the Superintendent's carriage as far as Bush Hill, to have a view of the castle and town of Pembroke. The Prince alighted, and seemed to enjoy the scenery much. They then returned and embarked on board the *Fairy*, steamed down to the Royal yacht, and came to anchor at half-past seven in the evening.

The Prince's reception was most enthusiastic: he appeared much pleased with all he saw. The Queen most graciously came on the deck of the *Victoria* and *Albert* for a short time, to receive the congratulations of the numerous persons in boats surrounding the yacht. The town of Milford was illuminated in the evening.

SUNDAY.

This morning, at four o'clock, the Royal Squadron took its departure from Milford Haven; by a N.N.E. course for the Menai Straits. During the forenoon, Divine Service was performed in the presence of her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and other illustrious and noble personages on board.

At twelve o'clock, the Royal fleet was abreast the south entrance of the Straits; when the Queen left the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and proceeded on board the *Fairy* yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and suite, for the purpose of passing through the Straits. Sir J. H. Pelly, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity Corporation, Captain Gordon, and others of the Trinity Brethren, had preceded the Royal Squadron some hours, in order to complete the necessary arrangements for piloting the fleet.

At Carnarvon, preparations had been made to receive the Royal visitors. Colours were hoisted on all the principal buildings—the Porth-yr-aur, Custom-house, Town-hall, &c., and the various vessels in the harbour and straits were gallantly decorated. About half-past two o'clock, the *Fairy* yacht steamed up to the front of the town, accompanied by only one man-of-war steamer; the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and the other vessels forming the escort, having passed round by Holyhead; but several Liverpool steamers followed in the wake, having large pleasure-parties on board. On arriving off the town, the *Fairy* lay to for ten minutes, when a Royal salute was fired from the Coed-helen guns, and from a battery on the pier-head. The quays, town-walls, pier-head, and every available spot of ground, were crowded with people, all anxious to obtain a view of the Royal party, who, however, were not distinctly visible, owing to the distance from the shore. Mr. Turner, the Mayor, and several other gentlemen, paid their respects on board. The first object which seemed to attract her Majesty's attention was the venerable pile of Carnarvon Castle, the birthplace of the first Prince of Wales. Before the salutes had finished, the *Fairy* got under steam, and proceeded on her passage down the Straits, having a pilot for the passage of the Swillies on board.

On reaching the Britannia rock, the attention of the Royal party was drawn to the works of Stephenson's great tubular iron bridge, over the Straits, for the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Arrangements had been made for Prince Albert to land and inspect the operations, but time preventing him, the yacht proceeded.

On arriving at St. George's Pier, Prince Albert, attended by Earl Grey, and Lord A. Fitzclarence, was rowed to the Carnarvon side, and thence walked slowly across the stupendous Menai Bridge, to the Anglesea bank, where his Royal Highness and suite re-entered the barge, and returned to the *Fairy*.

The yacht continued its course through the straits, until it reached Garth Ferry, the landing place at Bangor. The *Fairy* was now brought up, and Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, and Capt. Gordon, were rowed ashore, and proceeded to visit Penrhyn Castle, the seat of the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, M.P. After viewing the Castle and its beautiful grounds, the Prince proceeded to inspect the slate quarries in the vicinity of Bangor; and returned to the yacht shortly after seven o'clock. The Correspondent of the *Daily News* states that on landing at Garth Point, the Prince had some difficulty in obtaining a conveyance to Penrhyn Castle. A "Manchester Man" had the bad taste to decline lending his car, on the ground that he wanted it himself; but, ultimately a slate-merchant placed his carriage at the Prince's disposal.

During the Prince's absence, the Corporation of Bangor, who had followed the *Fairy* by land in a post-chaise, came along side the yacht, and presented a congratulatory address to the Queen, through the medium of Lord A. Fitzclarence. While the Royal yacht was lying at Garth, surrounded with boats filled with anxious spectators, her Majesty was on deck, and acknowledged their warm greetings. In one boat, nearer to the Royal yacht than the others, was a gentleman who addressed Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and stated the great delight the assembled multitude would experience in seeing the Prince of Wales. The desire was immediately communicated by his Lordship to the Queen, who, evidently much gratified, walked to the side of the vessel; Lord Adolphus then lifted the Prince on to a side seat, in full view of the enthusiastic assemblage. This was the signal for tremendous cheering; the little Prince doffing his glazed hat, bowed his acknowledgements. He was dressed in a blue jacket, white trousers, and "sow wester." The Princess Royal was by the side of her illustrious parent, and by her smiles appeared to be highly pleased with what was passing around.

At five o'clock, on Sunday evening, the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, accompanied by the *Black Eagle*, *Sourge*, and *Undine*, reached Beaumaris Bay, having come round by Holyhead, and at eight o'clock her Majesty, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, boarded the Royal yacht from the *Fairy* tender, which had conveyed them through the Menai Straits. The Queen's tour through this intricate, though interesting passage, afforded much delight to the numbers who crowded each side of the channel.

MONDAY.

This morning, as early as three o'clock, the *Sourge* steam-sloop got under way, and proceeded to the northward; and, in an hour afterwards, the Royal steam-yacht, and the remainder of the Squadron bore away in the same course, thus leaving the Welsh coast.

After a pleasant and rapid voyage, the Squadron reached the Isle of Man, and entered Douglas Bay, at about half-past eleven A.M.; the headlands crowded, and the shores of the Bay lined with thousands of spectators, whilst bonfires were blazing from the various heights, vividly proclaiming the characteristic welcome of the Sons of Mona.

The Queen and Prince Albert ascended the platform of the Royal Yacht, when nearing the island, and appeared much interested with the scenery.

The Royal Squadron remained in the Bay about a quarter of an hour, during which her Majesty was observed sketching the beautiful panorama. Her reception by the people was most hearty; cheers were heard in all directions; and guns were fired from the steamers in the Bay, and from Fortalice and Castle Mona hotels. The "fort" was silent, the guns and ammunition having been removed some years since to Chester Castle. Neither was there any address presented to her Majesty, owing, it is said, to some misunderstanding on the part of the authorities.

In about a quarter of an hour, the Squadron again proceeded along the eastern coast of the island, through Laxey Bay, past Maughnoid Head, the heights of which were crowded by the peasantry, lit up with bonfires, and the summit crowned with flags; and thence through Ramsey Bay, which was enlivened by a number of vessels and pleasure boats crowded with spectators, and onwards to the extreme northern part of the island, which, being rounded, the island steamers hove to, and, having given the Queen three hearty cheers, which were duly acknowledged, returned, leaving the Royal Squadron to pursue its course to Scotland.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.

The Royal Squadron reached Loch Ryan at six o'clock to-day, escorted by a flotilla of other steamers, crowded with passengers. The Squadron anchored at Cairn Ryan, amid the hearty cheers of the crowds collected on the shore. The Prince of Wales, his Royal sister, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Norfolk, landed immediately, and took a short walk along the beach. The Queen did not appear, but occupied a kind of covered tent or place of retirement on deck, and employed herself for some time in making a sketch of this magnificent sheet of

water. The hills surrounding the loch were covered with bonfires, and the whole line of coast along which her Majesty passed on her entrance to Scotland was similarly illuminated.

TUESDAY.

This morning, the Royal Squadron, with the exception of the *Black Eagle*, which had burst one of her boilers, left Loch Ryan, at six o'clock, for Dumbarton. Off Arran, the first glimpse of the *Albert* and *Victoria* was caught by the Flotilla, which had sailed from Glasgow to escort her. The rest of the steamers of the Squadron were immediately seen rounding the point, considerably in the rear. The *Victoria* and *Albert* came up first, the *Fairy* and *Undine* in a line behind. Three hearty cheers resounded as the Royal vessels passed at a quarter to eleven, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." The Admiral of the Flotilla immediately put about, and followed in the wake of the Royal Squadron. Smoke was seen issuing from the top of the old tower on the lesser Cumbrae—a preconcerted signal of the Queen's approach; and, at a quarter past eleven, the first Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Large, where great crowds lined the shore and innumerable small boats dotted the waters. Upwards of a dozen steamers were following when the Royal Squadron passed the Cloch. A Royal salute was fired from Dunoon. The whole of the vessels were off Greenock at a quarter past twelve. The sun shone gloriously; the firch re-echoed with guns and music, and the brilliant picture of natural scenery was filled up with the gay magnificence of flags and streamers. The yards of the Government vessels were manned, and the Queen's Anthem was played by numerous bands of music. Such was the scene of her Majesty's arrival in the Clyde.

It was not until about half-past twelve o'clock that the *Victoria* and *Albert* reached the tail of the bank at Greenock; and shortly after the tender yacht *Fairy* advanced to her side, to receive the Royal party, and convey them to Dumbarton; where, at about one o'clock, the long looked-for signal from the Castle of Dumbarton announced the approach of the Royal Squadron, and the church bells, which the previous day had been set ringing upon false representations, now pealed forth in right earnest. About half-past one o'clock a company of the 1st Regiment took up their position on either side of the Royal platform as a guard of honour to her Majesty, the band meanwhile playing "God Save the Queen" as they entered the grounds. In a few minutes the *Fairy* steamer was seen to approach the river, and every eye present was full of expectation. Two guns from the Argyll battery of the Castle next sent forth their thunders over the waters of the Clyde, announcing that the *Fairy* was about to land its precious cargo. About 100 yards from the platform two boats were lowered and manned with 10 men each from the *Fairy*. The first contained Earl Grey and other members of the Royal suite; and the second, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, Lady Jocelyn, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The moment that the Royal party had taken their seats, the cheers from the shores and the platforms in the vicinity broke forth in loud and long-continued acclamations. Two more guns from the ramparts were then discharged, and the band on shore struck up "Rule Britannia." On her Majesty's landing she was received by Sir James Colquhoun, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; the Sheriff, Mr. William Campbell, of Tillichewan; Mr. James Ewing, of Strathleven; Mr. Smollett, M.P. for the county; Mr. Peter Denny, and other gentlemen. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, as did the Prince Consort and the Royal children. The Queen was dressed in a white bonnet and feather, with primrose-coloured ribbons, a blue and white checked silk dress, a black mantilla, with a neckerchief of the Royal Stuart tartan. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a black frock coat, white hat, and grey pantaloons. The Royal children excited the marked attention and admiration of all assembled. On arriving under the triumphal arch, erected at the extremity of the platform, her Majesty was presented with an address by the Lord-Lieutenant, which was most graciously received.

The Lord Provost, accompanied by Bailies McKinnlay and Stewart, and Mr. Forbes, Town-clerk, then advanced, and, after having been presented to her Majesty, had the honour of laying before her the address of the Town Council. Her Majesty received the same very graciously, and intimated that an answer would be returned.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire (Sir J. Colquhoun) and the Sheriff (Mr. Colquhoun) were then presented, and had the honour of laying before her Majesty the address of the county, to which the same answer was returned.

The Provost of Dumbarton then advanced in order to present the address of that burgh. Lord Grey, however, represented to him, that it was only addresses from the metropolis which were generally received in person, but that, in the present case, her Majesty had made a special exception in favour of the great manufacturing city of the west. The address of the burgh was thereupon left with Lord Grey, to be afterwards delivered to her Majesty.

The Queen remained some little time longer upon the battery, enjoying the very magnificent prospect laid open to the north.

Meantime his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, ascended to the great flag-staff, and enjoyed the view from that point, inspecting the ruins situated on the highest peak, and known by the name of "Wallace's Tower."

From the Leven her Majesty dropped down the Clyde in the *Fairy* about three o'clock. On her Majesty's arrival on board the *Fairy*, after the inspection of the Castle, this beautiful steamer proceeded down the Leven to rejoin the squadron. Nearly half an hour was lost in getting over the bar of the river; but, this accomplished, the *Fairy* proceeded at a moderate speed down the river, followed by the *Undine*, and immediately after the *Thetis*, with the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Corporation of the city of Glasgow. The other steamers stationed in the river then joined in the train, to the number of about thirty, and the whole went down the river in regular order—the *Fairy* first, and immediately after the *Thetis*. The scenes which were successively passed in rejoining the Royal Squadron, combined with the magnificent fleet of steamers which accompanied the Royal progress, were imposing in the extreme. Port Glasgow came first, and the quays, docks, and platforms, with every point at which a view of the river could be obtained, seemed one united mass of human beings, who cheered most heartily her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Royal children, as they passed. The gratulations of the assembled thousands were, on repeated occasions, most graciously acknowledged by her Majesty, who seemed highly delighted with the reception with which she was greeted. Having passed Port Glasgow, there was a slight pause as the Squadron passed the jutting point between Port Glasgow and Greenock, on which Newark Castle is situated. When the Squadron reached this point, it was saluted by a Royal salute from a powerful battery erected at this spot, and then Greenock came in view.

For this occasion it would seem as if Greenock had come *en masse* to the quays and building-yards to greet the Queen of the Isles; as the whole river frontage, from the extreme point of Carsdyke to Gourcock, was lined with spectators. At least 100,000 persons were assembled on the shore. The fleet was composed of forty steamers, at a moderate calculation, and, as it passed at every point, the thunders of artillery, both from the shore and the ships collected in the river, combined with the cheers of the multitude, formed a scene of surpassing grandeur, such as imagination can only conceive, but of which description fails to convey an adequate impression. One of the most remarkable incidents in passing Greenock was the dancing of the Highland fling by a Highlander in full costume, on the paddle-box of the *Chieftain*, the performance of which amused her Majesty in a very high degree.

Having passed Greenock, the *Fairy*, with her Majesty on board, proceeded straight for Loch Long, accompanied by several of the river steamers. On arriving at the head of the Loch, the *Fairy* stopped for only a few minutes, her Majesty remaining on board. The *Fairy* then slowly swept round the head of the Loch, and continued her course downwards towards the foot of Loch Long, keeping close in by the Ardennish shore, followed closely by the *Premier*, the tender, *Petral*, and *Mars*. On arriving at the foot of the Loch, the *Fairy* steered across the mouth of Holy Loch, and passing along by Kilm and Dumoon, which she reached about half-past six P.M., proceeded towards Rothesay, the place of rendezvous for the Royal Squadron, while the river steamers turned their course homewards.

The visit of her Majesty to Arrochar seemed to have taken the inhabitants completely by surprise, as no preparations were observable on the way up. The presence of so many steamers crowded with passengers, and covered over with flags, however, speedily brought them from their houses to welcome the Queen to her Highland lochs and romantic glens.

WEDNESDAY.

To-day the Squadron started from Rothesay at eight o'clock, and, passing through the Kyles of Bute round Lamant point and up Loch Fine, entered Loch Gilp. The scenery of the Kyles is soft and beautiful, the land rising gently from the water's edge, clothed with brushwood, and the distant landscape closed in by fine ranges of green hills. The principal objects are Kaimas Castle and the Tower near it, the ancient seat of the Bannatynes; Ardin with its tumuli, supposed to have been erected over some roving Norwegian slain in battle; the Burnt Isles, with their vitrified forts, and the island of Ellen Greig, where, in 1685, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, had his military stores taken from him by a naval force in the service of King James.

(From our own Reporter.)

GREENOCK, Tuesday Night.

The whole of the south-west coast of Scotland is in a ferment. From Ailsa Craig to the Caledonian Canal, nothing is spoken of but the Queen. Even the grouse are losing their attractions in the advent of Royalty, and the snipe and the black-cock are alike allowed to remain unmolested in the corry and on the hill. Everybody is bent on giving the Royal party a real Highland welcome. Mouldering cannon that have lain rusty and unused on the battlements of the hundred feudal Castles perched upon every rock and headland along this wild coast, have been furnished up, and put in requisition to thunder out pealing greetings from cape to cape and island to island. Whole swarms of yachts and steamers are hovering about in every bay and every sound. Every village sends forth its quota of tartan-clad men and screaming bagpipes. By day, flags fly and guns roar from ship and castle; by night, the little fishing-towns lying nestled upon the coast, under the shadows of the vast stretching mountains behind, are brightly illuminated, while bonfires blaze upon every rocky summit in the vicinity to which wood and tar can be conveyed.

Let me try, however, amid all the loyal hurry-scurry, to trace in their due order the principal events and features of the Royal Visit. From other sources you will have received due intimation of the progress of the Squadron round the Land's End and along the English Coast. My business begins with the Clyde—certainly the most noble estuary in her Majesty's dominions. Vast preparations were made for the reception

by the good folks of Glasgow and the thousands who inhabit the pleasant little villages skirting the waters of the Frith of Clyde. True, the citizens of St. Mungo were somewhat scandalised at the Queen coming so near them without actually visiting their smoky city; but, upon the principle of Mahomet and the Mountain, if the Queen would not come to them they took care to go to the Queen. Glasgow was eminently out of town on Monday. A great proportion of the shops were shut, and the countless steamers which swarm betwixt the Broomielaw and Arran, as well as many of the large sea-going boats, were put in requisition, not only to get up a grand steam demonstration, but to convey the smoke-dried men and women of Glasgow to the fresh breezes of their glorious estuary.

Their sail, however, was all they got for their trouble. After all the preparations made—after all the anxious expectations raised—the summer's day wore listlessly away, and still no Royal Squadron greeted the sight of the thousands who, from the massive crags of Dumbarton to the last low shelving ridge of the lower Cumbrae, were stationed upon every available point of outlook. As I mentioned, an immense steam squadron, composed of the flower of the Clyde fleet, gaily tricked out with flags, and wreaths, and branches, had started at an early hour to convey the expected visitors. Boats of every description—from the sharply-built river steamer to the massive sea-going vessel and the clumsy tug—made up this fleet of observation; but all they had for their pains was a pleasant cruise in the sparkling summer sea which laves the rugged shores of Arran. At length, towards evening, it became too painfully evident that the day, so far as Royalty was concerned, would be a *dies non*; and, as if by one instinctive impulse, the whole fleet turned their bows again towards Glasgow. The returning squadron—seen dotting the bright frith, and mingling their streams of smoke in the silver haze which hung upon the water and the winding shores—made up a very beautiful picture. On our arrival at Greenock we found the wharfs still crowded by a dense mass of people, many of whom must have stood for more than twelve hours exposed to a burning sun.

Tuesday morning brought intelligence that the Queen's Fleet had at length arrived in Loch Ryan, and it was rumoured that they might be looked for off Dumbarton by noon. And this time there was no mistake about it. At an early hour the Squadron tripped their moorings, from the quiet bay where they had passed the night, and stood in for the Clyde.

Many of your readers are probably not unacquainted with the entrance to this glorious river; certainly one of the finest estuaries in Britain. Those who have sailed on a fine summer's morning or evening from the Irish Channel towards the good City of Glasgow, will well remember the glorious panorama of land and water which stretched around them. They will remember the sea-girt mass of Ailsa Craig, that lone mass of surf-beaten rock, with its towering precipices, and its deep rifts and fissures, and the whirling clouds of sea birds which make that desolate cliff their home. Neither will the traveller soon forget the run betwixt the peaked and jagged mountains of Arran, and the low wooded and field-speckled shore of Ayr. He will remember passing by the Cumbrays, those rough, brown, breakwaters of the Clyde. Anon, he would have skirted the winding shores of Bute, with its range of wood-embosomed mansions, and its white terraces of marine villas—the summer salt-water quarters of the good people of St. Mungo's metropolis. The series of mountain bridges—lofty and picturesque—which fling their dim forms backwards and upwards from the Clyde—he would have noted as embracing between their heathy slopes and grim precipices, a succession of those clear salt-water lakes, which branch off from the parent frith, and run in winding arms far inland amongst the hills. These alternate lochs and headlands form the Clyde coast of Argyllshire. The Renfrewshire shore is green and pretty, but not so bold or striking; and the rapid succession of village and hamlet prepares the eye for what soon bursts upon it—the smoky, busy, town of Greenock.

Up this unequalled frith the Fleet slowly advanced. Off the "tail of the bank" the Queen changed the *Victoria* and *Albert* for the *Fairy*; and then, accompanied by the *Undine* and the *Garland*, and attended by a most miscellaneous fleet of river and sea going steamers, all of them alive with passengers, clustered on paddle-box and deck, the smaller yacht shot rapidly through the lines of advancing vessels, and swept under the grey cliffs of Dumbarton Castle—the cannon from the batteries on the summit of the rock banging away a Royal salute.

An hour or so was spent in Dumbarton Castle; Corporation addresses, and so forth, were presented; and Wallace's sword—a huge rusty blade—received its due share of attention. The *Fairy* then turned her bows down the stream; and, after running the gauntlet at Greenock through the jostling, crowding knot of sailing and steam vessels, which were massed and jammed together, amid the banging of unnumbered guns and the shouting of unnumbered voices, stood away, not, however, in the direction of Rothesay, but towards Loch Long. This lake is one of the numerous salt-water lochs which run up into the eastern part of Argyllshire and the west of Dumbartonshire. It is a gloomy piece of water, surrounded by lofty ridges of moor and rock, which, towards the upper end, fling dark outlines, half hidden upon the present occasion by volumes of driving mist, some thousands of feet into the air. The *Fairy*, attended, however, only by half-a-dozen of the numerous Fleet which started with her from Greenock, ran right up to the top of the loch, and then, coming back upon her wake, stood away in the direction of Rothesay, where the Royal Squadron will anchor to-night, and to-morrow proceed up the Kyles of Bute to Inverary.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved, upon our front page, the Royal Squadron entering the Harbour at Dumbarton, on Friday.

Next, is the Royal Squadron anchored in St. Mary's Roadstead; sketched from the Abbey on the Island of Trecco, the residence of Augustus Smith, Esq.

Carnarvon Castle (the succeeding illustration) is a truly regal building, and does infinite honour to its architect, Henry De Elerton. Viewed from the Menai, the appearance of the Castle is magnificent; its tall towers soaring majestically into the air; the far-famed Eagle Tower, with its peculiar triple towers, overtopping its companions. It was in a small vaulted chamber in the Eagle Tower that Edward, the first Prince of Wales, was born. The chamber, now denuded of its hangings and furniture, seems rude enough; but strength it certainly was not deficient in—a quality highly necessary in the iron days of the Plantagenets—as the walls are immensely thick, and the only approaches to the room are along tortuous passages and winding stairs, of just sufficient breadth to allow two persons to walk abreast. The fronts of the Castle towards the town are extremely grand; the lofty walls and towers thence show to great advantage; and the chief entrance, once guarded by four portcullises, is seen in all its magnificence—the statue of its founder, the first Edward, being enshrined in a lofty niche over the great arch. Few castles or buildings afford such rich effects of light and shade for the painter as Carnarvon, from its varied outline, immense extent, and number of passages and rooms.

Next is the Tower of Refuge, in Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, a beautiful building, erected principally through the exertions of the late Hon. Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart., K.G.C.J., of Fort Anne. This Tower is upon "Connister" or St. Mary's Rock, which, at high water, is covered by the waves at spring tides, and numberless lives of gallant mariners have been sacrificed there, within hail of the shore. Over the door is inscribed: "This Tower of Refuge from Shipwreck was erected by Public Subscription, on the Plans, and through the efforts, of Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart., Founder of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, and President of the Isle of Man District Association, A.D. 1832." The building is triangular and built of stone hewn from the island quarries. It forms a prominent object in the views of the lovely bay.

Ailsa Craig is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, and from it his Lordship takes his title as a British Peer. On a base, about two miles in circumference, the rock or Craig rises 400 feet perpendicularly, and then ascends in the form of a cone 700 additional feet, being altogether 1100 feet from the sea-level to its apex. The Craig is let for fowling, fishing, &c.

The last illustration represents the boat expressly fitted up for her Majesty's passing through the Crinan Canal. By the aid of the decorator and the upholsterer, this craft has been converted from an ordinary track-boat into a sumptuous barge. On the quarter deck a handsome canopy has been erected, surmounted by a gilt crown and sceptre; the roof inside is lined with scarlet silk, relieved by ornaments of gold; and occupying the centre of the deck is a magnificent ottoman, covered with scarlet cloth. The general fitting up of the cabin is also in scarlet and gold, the windows being hung round with scarlet silk, adorned with a profusion of elegant gold ornaments, while between the windows white silk pendants droop gracefully. At the further end of the main cabin, and on either side of the door leading into the ladies' cabin, is a splendid gilt console table, with marble top, surmounted by a handsome mirror. The ladies' cabin is fitted up in a style corresponding with the general character of the decorations. All these tasteful arrangements have been executed by the direction, and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Kay, Glasgow.

THE BRITANNIA RAILWAY-BRIDGE.—Of this stupendous bridge (the works of which were passed by her Majesty on Monday last) we presented our readers with an engraving in September last. The bridge and locality are thus described by a Correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*:—"If we suppose ourselves stationed in a boat in the middle of the Menai Strait, a few hundred yards distant from the new bridge on the south side, and suppose it finished, we shall see a wonder of the world of this kind; first, there is the middle pier rising out of the water founded on the Britannia rock, after which the bridge is named. This

rock can be seen at low water. The breadth of this pier is 62 feet by 53 feet and a quarter of an inch. The blocks of stone are seven and eight feet long, by three and four feet in breadth and depth, and they rise, stone upon stone, until the pier is two hundred and thirty feet high. At the distance of four hundred and sixty feet on each side of this centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of 250 feet, there rise two walls. Continuing outwards, the wall on our right hand, on the Carnarvon shore, does not extend its ponderous bulk far back, for the land is high and bold, and the railway comes along its elevated brow and at once lays hold of the bridge. But on our left hand, which is the Anglesea shore, the wall is the forehead and end of a mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge. There, then, are the four squares before us, across which, in the iron tubes, the railway is laid, namely, two spaces on each side of the centre pier of 460 feet each—(let the reader measure 460 feet on a street or on a road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this structure); and two more spaces of 250 feet respectively, at each end. The tubes are eight in number, each of them 30 feet on the exterior side, and 27 feet high in the interior. Each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the landward buildings, the length of the bridge is one-third of a mile. In height, the three piers are, as already said, 230 feet. Measuring from low-water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 130 feet, the tubes being 30 feet on the side, and the pier 70 feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the two walls which rise upon each shore, are four lions, two at each end of the bridge. The lions contain about 8000 cubic feet of stone. They lie couched, and yet the height of each is 12 feet; the greatest breadth across the body is 9 feet; the length 25 feet; the breadth of each paw 2 feet 4 inches. The tubes are made of plates of iron of various thicknesses, riveted together. The iron increases in thickness as we proceed towards the centre. The roofs of the tubes are formed of cells, and also the floors. These cells are formed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of 1 foot 9 inches square, and those of the floor being 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on these cells of the floor. The flat bottom, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest three quarters of an inch. The weight of each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons. In the whole there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. The masonry will cost £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry by August, 1848. It will contain one million and a half of cubic feet of stone."

ON HER MAJESTY PRESENTING THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WELSH PEOPLE.—AUGUST, 1847.

Loud rose to Heaven the roaring, And well may Cambria's heart beat high!
Along old Cambria's loyal coast; Harry of Monmouth there arose;
Upon the deck the Queen appears, And Cressy paled at Edward's cry,
And on the shore a peaceful host, When fled the lilies from the rose.
Sons of the Cymri. Every hill, The blood of Tudor proudly flows,
Cottage, and Castle ring aloud, Commingled in each bounding vein
Heart-greetingly, while tear-drops fill Of the young Royal Tir, who glows
Her eyes, with noblest pleasure With pleasure o'er the subject main.
proud.
But when the Mother brought her Child, Happy the land, and blest the scene,
Upon the deck, and cried "Behold, Where Prince and liegemen thus may greet;
Your Prince! The Prince of Wales!" To blight this bond of union sweet,
a wild, Where every breast becomes the shield,
Exulting shout like thunder roll'd, Of Her and Her's, 'gainst every foe,
Up to Dilynnon. Penmanmawr, And Peace smiles down on fell and field,
Answered in lusty jubilee, Best boon that Heaven can e'er bestow.—L.
Sending the shout to Snowdon hoar,
Who peal'd it bravely o'er the sea.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. N."—A little more care in the examination of your diagrams before sending them would save all parties trouble.
"Caerphilly."—See the solution of Problem 185, in the present number.
"Azedra."—The present series of Chess articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS began in February, 1845. All the numbers from that period can be obtained in parts at the original price. Your suggestion of selling the Chess Column separately is quite out of the question.
"W. F. H."—It has been admitted, over and over again, that the frontispiece Problem of "The Chess Player's Handbook" can be solved in less than the given number of moves. It will be corrected or cancelled in the next edition.
"Jutz." Dundee.—A Pawn can give check, and take a superior piece. There is no limit of time between the moves, although there ought to be.
"H. R. and B. B."—Much too simple for publicity.
"Aros."—The first edition of "The Chess Player's Handbook" being a very large impression, a second is not likely to be called for yet. Due notice will, doubtless, be given of the republication.
"John Bull."—Get Mr. Bryan's pamphlet on the great match between England and France.
"J. T." Glasgow.—Your solution of 185 is imperfect.
"S. H. W."—They shall be examined. In future adopt larger diagrams, and a more explicit notation; the present are not decipherable.
Solutions by "J. L." Bodmin; "Styk," "F. P. T.," "G. W. T.," "W. P.," and "R. T. N.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 185.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt takes K Kt P K to Kt 6th (dis ch) (best)
2. Kt to K B 3d (dis ch) K to K R 6th
3. R to K Kt 3d (ch) K takes R
4. B to K 5th (ch) K to Kt 5th (best)
5. Kt to K B 6th (ch)
6. P to R 8th, becoming a Q (ch)
7. Kt takes K (double ch and Mate)
8. R to Q 4th—Mate.

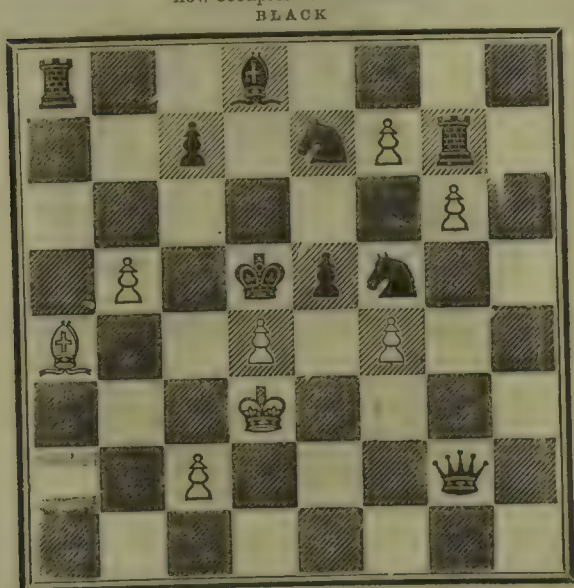
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 186.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to her sq (ch) K to Q 5th
2. Q to her 5th (ch) K takes Q
3. Kt to K 3d (ch)
4. R to Q 4th—Mate.

PROBLEM, No. 187.

By R. F. HODGSON, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

White to play and Mate the black King on the identical square he now occupies in five moves.



CHESS ENIGMAS.

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

No. 194.—By Mr. KING.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
Kt at K R 5th Kt at his 4th
Rs at K R 5th and K Kt 4th
White to play, and Mate in three moves.
No. 195.—By F. J. D. C.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
Kt at Q Kt 5th Kt at Q 5th
Q at Q Kt 5th Ps at Q 4th K 3d
K at K R sq and K B 2d
White to play, and Mate in four moves

No. 196.—By Mr. C. R. L.—E.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq K at Q 4th Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 3d, B at K Kt 3d
Rs at K Kt 2d & K sq at Q R 5th and Q R 2d Kt at K 2d
B at K R sq Kt at K R 6th and Q 3d Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 2d, & Q B 3d
Kts at K R 7th & K 6th
White playing first, Mates in four moves.
GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND KENNY,
Mr. S. giving the Queen's Rook.
(Remove White's Queen's Rook from the Board.)
WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two Q B P two
2. K Kt to B 3d K P one
3. K B to K 2d Q Kt to B 3d
4. Q B P one K Kt to B 3d
5. Q P one K R P one
6. Castles K B to K 2d
7. Q B to K 3d Castles
8. K R P one Q P two
9. K P one K Kt to K sq
10. Q P one K B P one
11. K B to Q 3d K B P takes P
12. Q P takes K P Q to Q 2d
13. K R to K sq R takes Kt
14. P takes R Kt takes K P
15. Q B to K B 4th B to Q 3d
16. B takes Kt B takes B
17. Q Kt to R 3rd Q R P one
18. K to R sq K B to his 5th
19. Q B to Kt sq Q to K B 2d
20. R to K Kt sq Q to K R 4th (a)
21. K to Kt 2d K P one (b)
Winning the Knight, and ultimately the game.
WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. K.)
22. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq
23. R to K R sq Kt to B 3d
24. Q to her 5th (ch) Q to K sq
25. Q takes Q (c) Kt takes Q
26. Kt to Q B 4th Q Kt P two
27. Kt takes Q P B takes Kt
28. R to K sq Q B takes K R P (ch) (d)
29. K takes B B to K B 5th
30. R to K 4th K Kt P two
31. R to K 6th Kt to Q 2d
32. B to K 4th R to Q sq
33. R to K Kt 6th (ch) K to B 3d
34. R takes Q R P Kt to K B 3d
35. K to Kt 2d (e) R to Q 6th
36. B to K B 5th B to K 7th
37. R to K R 7th (ch) K to B sq
38. B to K Kt 6th R takes P (ch)
39. K to Kt 3d K R P one
40. R to B 7th (ch)
Winning the Knight, and ultimately the game.

(a) At this juncture, Black assumes a very menacing aspect. With such a position of attack, and a large preponderance of force, he ought not to lose the game.
(b) This appears to have been done without due reflection. He should first have played his Kt to K B 3d.
(c) With a piece minus this is certainly bold play, but we believe it will be found the best mode of proceeding under the circumstances.
(d) The right move to avoid losing a Pawn.
(e) Here the position is one of great difficulty for White, and, play as he may, Black must obtain an embarrassing attack on him.

The two following well-played Games are of a Match now pending at Brighton between Captain Kennedy and a brilliant Amateur of the London Chess Club.

BLACK (Mr. —) WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. K P two K P two
2. K Kt to B 3d Q P two
3. P takes P K P one
4. Q to K 2d K B P two
5. Q Kt to B 3d K Kt to B 3d
6. K Kt to K 5th K B to Q 3d
7. Q P two Castles
8. B to K B 4th K B to Q Kt 5th
9. Q to Q B 4th K Kt takes P on Q 4th
10. Q B to Q 2d B takes Q Kt
11. B takes B Q B to K 3d
12. Castles Q B P one
13. Q B to Q Kt 4th K R to K sq
14. Q to Q B 5th Q R P two
15. Q B to Q R 3d K Kt to Q B 5th
16. Q B takes Kt P takes B
17. B to Q B 4th B takes B
18. Q takes B (ch) Q to Q 4th
19. Q takes P on Q Kt 5th (b) Q R takes Q R P
And White surrendered.

(a) A dangerous risk, apparently, to open the battery of the adverse Castle upon his King's quarters.
(b) This again seems doubly hazardous; but the subsequent play shows it could be done with perfect safety.
(c) Black's last few moves are very finely played.

WHITE (Capt. K.) BLACK (Mr. —) WHITE (Capt. K.) BLACK (Mr. —)
1. K P two K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3d
3. Q B P one K Kt to B 3d
4. Q P two P takes P
5. K P one K Kt to Q 4th
6. Q to Q Kt 3d K Kt to Q Kt 3d
7. P takes P Q P two
8. Q Kt to B 3d Q B to K Kt 5th
9. K B to Q Kt 5th K B to K 2d
10. Q B to K 3d Castles
11. K B takes Q Kt P takes B
12. Q Kt to K 2d Kt to Q B 5th
13. Q to Q B 2d Q to Q 2d
14. Castles on K's side Q B takes Kt
15. P takes B Q to K R 6th
16. Kt to K Kt 3d K Kt P one
17. Q Kt P one Kt to Q Kt 3d
18. K to R sq K R P two
19. K R to K Kt sq K R P one
20. Kt to K B 5th Q takes doubled P (ch)
21. K R to Kt 3d K R P one
22. Kt takes B (ch) K R to 2d
23. Q R to K Kt sq Q R to K sq
24. Kt takes doubled P K R to K R sq
25. K P one Q Kt takes R
26. Kt to K 5th K R P takes R (ch)
27. R takes P Q to K B 3d
28. R to K Kt 3d Q R takes Kt
29. P takes R Q takes P
30. Q to Q 2d R to K sq
31. R to K R 3d (ch) K to Kt sq
32. B to Q 4th Q to K 8th (ch)
33. K to Kt 2d K B P one
34. R to K R 8th (ch) K to B 2d (a)
35. R to K R 7th (ch) K to Kt sq
36. Q to K R 6th Q to K 5th (ch)
37. K to Kt 3d Q to Q 6th (ch)
38. K B P one And Black resigned. (b)

(a) Mate in four moves would have been the consequence of K's capturing R.
(b) The opening of this game is somewhat peculiarly played by Captain Kennedy, but its termination presents many points of remarkable interest.

CLEVERLY CONTESTED SCOTCH GAMBIT BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S.—S, ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLAYERS OF THE DAY.

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two K P two
2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d
3. Q P two P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th
5. Q B P one K Kt to B 3d
6. P to K 5th Q P two
7. K B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 5th
8. Kt takes P Q B to Q 2d
9. B takes Kt P takes B
10. Q Kt to Q 2d (a) Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt Castles
12. P to K B 4th P to K B 4th
13. Q to K B 3d Q R to Kt sq
14. Castles on Q side Q B to K 3d
15. P takes B Q to Q B sq
16. Q R P one Q to Q Kt 2d
17. P to K R 4th Q to Q Kt 2d
And wins.
(a) This is not well played. The weak part of Black's game is the position of his Kt, which has no place of escape; it is not advisable, therefore, to relieve him from his embarrassment, by exchanging pieces. Q to K R 5th, or Castling, is much better.
(b) A lost effort, as the Q retreats again directly.
(c) The decisive move, unimportant as it appears.

AN EVANS' GAMBIT BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two K P two
2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th
4. Q Kt P two B takes P
5. Q B P one P to K 4th
6. Castles Q P one
7. Q P two B to Q Kt 3d
8. Q P takes P P takes P
9. Q to Q Kt 3d (a) Q to K 2d
10. B to Q R 3d Q to K B 3d
White Mates in two moves.
(a) A capital attack may now be got by taking the K B P (ch), and, when the King takes the Bishop, taking the K P checking. Without the greatest possible caution on Black's part, this variation will win the game.
(b) Very prettily played.

FORGERY OF A WILL.—A case, involving a serious charge of forging a will, has been brought before the magistrates at Bath. Stephen Ford, one of the parties implicated, was examined a day or two since, at Marylebone Police-court, prior to his being sent in custody to Bath for the further investigation of the charge. Four other parties—namely, John Ford, John Lewis, Daniel Davis Ford, and Frances Garland, have been examined, and committed, as being agents or accessories to the attempted fraud, which related to the disposal of property, amounting, it is said, to £20,000, and formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Slack, whose will, it was alleged, had been forged. The document in question had been stated to have been found in the house of Mrs. Garland. It was witnessed by John Lewis, John Ford, and Henry Mant. Lewis and Ford had sworn that they had seen Mr. Slack sign the will in the presence of J. S. Manning and Mr. Mant, a solicitor of Bath. Stephen Ford, the father, who claimed largely under the will, attempted to establish it in the Prerogative Court by the testimony of Lewis and John Ford, but in the end this evidence was rebutted. The signature of the supposed testator was proved not to be genuine, and that Jacob Stoddley Manning was an imaginary being. The suit was settled, the affidavits of the prisoners rejected, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court pronounced the case to be "one of forgery in Bath, and perjury in London," and that the parties ought to be indicted. The Judge had also ordered probate to be made of the genuine will and codicils. At the examination, evidence was adduced to show that the body of the disallowed will was in the handwriting of Daniel Davis Ford, who was thus joined in the charge with the other parties. The elder Ford was in London at the time; but, having been arrested on a warrant issued by the local magistrates, is now in Bath, awaiting his examination.

LITERATURE.

MEMORANDA; OR, CHRONICLES OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. By JOHN BROWNLOW. Low.

That Tenterden Steeple were the cause of Goodwin Sands does not appear a whit more strange than that in the Foundling Hospital originated the Royal Academy of Arts. The latter we find recorded in the opening pages of these "Chronicles." The Hospital was incorporated in 1739; in a few years the present building was erected; but, as the income of the Charity could not, with propriety, be expended upon decorations, many of the principal artists of that day generously gave pictures for several of the apartments of the Hospital: these were permitted to be shown to the public, upon proper application, and hence became one of the sights of the metropolis. The pictures proved very attractive; and out of this success grew the first Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in the Adelphi, in the year 1769. Thus, within the walls of the Foundling, the curious may contemplate the state of British art previously to the epoch when George III. first countenanced the historical talent of West.

The Hospital was founded at a period when the ill-defined and wretched administration of the Poor Laws left the deserted child without other protection than the casual humanity of the passenger; and when, in Mr. Brownlow's words, "lives were lost to the commonwealth by this absence of public feeling, wisdom, and forethought. Men, therefore, of kindly disposition, joined in this enlarged work of charity, not because they were insensible of its partially mischievous tendency, but because they conceived that the contemplated salvation of numerous lives to the public was paramount to any evil which might arise from it." Among the earliest "Governors and Guardians" we find William Hogarth, who liberally subscribed his money, and gave his time and talent, towards carrying out the designs of his friend, the venerable Captain Coram, through whose zeal and humanity the Hospital was established. Hogarth's first artistic aid was the engraving of a head-piece to a power of attorney drawn up for the collection of subscriptions towards the Charity; the copper-plate is in the possession of the Hospital, and a copy of it forms one of the illustrations to the volume before us. Hogarth next presented a portrait of Coram, with which Mr. Brownlow, has, also, embellished his volume; though the plate falls short of Mr. Linton's masterly engraving of the head of Coram in the fourth volume of this Journal.

Among the other early artistic patrons, we find Hysbrough, the sculptor; Hayman, the embellisher of Vauxhall Gardens; Highmore, Hudson, and Allan Ramsay; and Richard Wilson, the prince of English landscape-painters. They met often at the Hospital, and thus advanced charity and the arts together; for, the exhibition of their donations in painting, &c., drew a daily crowd of spectators, in their splendid equipages; and a visit to the Foundling became the most fashionable morning lounge of the reign of George the Second. The grounds in front of the Hospital were the fashionable promenade; and here, brocaded silks, gold-headed canes, and laced three-cornered (Egham, Staines, and Windsor) hats, formed a gay bery for Lamb's Conduit-fields.

Parliament next voted large sums of money to the Hospital, upon condition that all children tendered for admission should be received; the number soon increased to several thousands; branch establishments were opened in the country; and at one of them (Ackworth, in Yorkshire) was made cloth, in suits of which several of the artist-patrons appeared at the Festival of 1761. Another branch Hospital was at Aylesbury; of this the notorious John Wilkes (M.P. for that borough) was appointed Treasurer; but, when he left the kingdom, in 1764, his accounts were deficient.

Mr. Brownlow gives a very interesting Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures now at the Hospital; together with a memoir of Coram. He next describes the chapel, with West's embellishments; and Handel's bequest of his oratorio of the "Messiah," with his suggestion for converting the musical service of the chapel into a source of pecuniary profit, which it continues to this day. Dr. Burney attempted to found an "Academy of Music" on this basis, just as an Academy of Arts had been raised; but the Doctor's project failed.

The abuse of the Hospital is of very early date; while Coram, the scholastic, having spent all his money in the foundation, left its management in dudgeon. After the interference of Parliament, a basket was hung outside the Hospital gates for the reception of infants, under two months old; and thus, on the first reception-day, June 2, 1756, 117 children were given up to the fostering care of the State! Parish officers emptied their workhouses of the infant poor into the Foundling baskets; and even robbed the mother of her newly-born infant, that they might be rid of the burthen of maintaining it. Next, it became a trade to convey children from the country to the Hospital; some never reached that goal, whilst others were stripped of their clothes, and left at the gate, sometimes to perish before they could be got into the wards! Mr. Brownlow relates that a few years since, an aged Banker in the north of England, received into the Hospital at the above period, was desirous of ascertaining his origin, when all the information afforded by the books of the Establishment was, that he was put into the basket at the gate naked.

Thus, within four years, nearly 15,000 infants were cast on the protection of the public; of this great number, only 4000 lived to be apprenticed out; and, not until Parliament had spent half a million of the public money in this system of fraud and abuse was the grant discontinued; when the Governors left to do what they best could for the Charity.

From this time, the Institution ceased to be a Hospital for Foundlings—as Dryden defines them,

A race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons call their own.

Unfortunately, the name has been retained, and hence great misapprehension in the public mind as to the present objects and purposes of the Charity. Lord Brougham, when twitted in France with this absurdity, replied in his trenchant manner, "the name alone has been for half a century known amongst us, the thing itself having long since been put down with the consent of Parliament." The present practice of admitting children requires that they be illegitimate, except the father be a soldier or sailor killed in the service of his country; that the mother have borne a good character previous to her misfortune; and that she is poor, and has no relations able or willing to maintain her child. There are other conditions, enforced by the rigid examination of the Governors; their benevolent object being "to hide the shame of the mother, as well as to preserve the life of the child," and dismiss her from the Hospital with the charge to *sin no more*. Mr. Brownlow quotes several eloquent defences of the objects of the Hospital; and, among them, Sterne, who preached a sermon for the Charity, in 1761; and the late Rev. Sydney Smith, who was one of the appointed preachers.

There are, at present, 500 children supported by the Charity, from extreme infancy to the age of fifteen; the Governors have not the privilege of presenting children, after the manner of other establishments, but their claim for admission depends upon the proven misery of the case. The general health of the children within the walls of the Hospital is remarkably good; indeed, the building occupies one of the healthiest sites in London. At an apprenticesable age, the girls are put out to domestic service, and the boys to trades; their conduct is almost unexceptionably good, the result, doubtless, of their systematic religious and moral training.

The revenue of the Hospital is derived from the improved value of the Lamb's Conduit estate, (56 acres,) which the Governors purchased as a site for the Hospital, in 1741, for the sum of £5500. Poor Captain Coram, as we have seen, had no money to endow the Charity with; indeed, he was, at last, a recipient of its funds. The purchase-money for the property was, therefore, collected by benefactions and legacies; and the Charity bought the whole estate, not because they required it, but because the Earl of Salisbury, its owner, would not sell any fractional part of it. As London increased, it approached this property; and the ground is now mostly covered with squares and streets of houses, the ground-rents producing an annual income equal to the purchase-money! This, with the interest on Stock, benefactions, and the net produce of the chapel, are the present support of the Hospital. The Governors have likewise established a Benevolent Fund, for the relief of aged and destitute persons, who were inmates of the Hospital, when infants. This fund is not aided from the revenues of the Institution, but wholly supported by subscription, in benevolent furtherance of which Mr. Brownlow has published his very interesting volume of "Memoranda" and "Chronicles;" anecdote, and olden topography.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N. Hurst

All who remember Captain Marryat's delightful story of "Masterman Ready," published some years since, must allow the Captain to be a first-rate accession to our list of writers for the young. His plain, colloquial, narrative style is congenial with the tastes of youth; he is a capital story-teller, and as good a weaver of plot as sketcher of character; his tone is healthy and elevating, without being stilted; and he does not write down to the capacity of his young reader, but, by the naturalness of his manner, and the superior interest of his plots, entertains and instructs them at the same moment. In short, his books are more like *vous* than written tales.

The work before us is but the first volume of a "Juvenile Library," from Captain Marryat's pen; so that the youth of the present generation may expect much delight from the series. "The Children of the New Forest," as the title implies, has a very charming locality: it is a tale of the troublous times of Charles I., and opens with the escape of the King from Hampton Court to Carisbrooke, in the year 1647. The characters are too numerous for us to describe; among them, Jacob Armitage, an old forester, who has the care of four fatherless children, of Royalist blood, stands out well. The poor old man dies; and the excellent tone of the work may be well illustrated by quoting the following page:—"Constant occupation, and the return of fine weather, both had the effect of returning the serenity of their (the children's) minds; and, while Humphrey was preparing the piling to fix round the grave of Old Jacob, Alice and Edith collected the roots wild violets which now peeped forth on sheltered spots, and planted the roots over the grave. Edward also procured all the early flowers he could collect, and assisted his sisters in the task; and thus, in planting it, and putting up the piling, the grave of the old man became their constant work-ground; and, when their labour was done, they would still remain there, and talk over his worth. The Sunday following the burial, the weather being fine and warm, Edward proposed that they should read the usual service, which had been selected by Old Jacob, at the grave, and not in the cottage, as formerly; and this they continued afterwards to do, whenever the weather would permit: thus did Old Jacob's resting-place become their church, and overpower them with those feelings of love and devotion which gave efficacy to prayer. As soon as the piling was finished, Humphrey put up a board against the oak tree, with the simple words carved on it, 'Jacob Armitage.'"

The interest taken by the children in the ill-fated King, and their sympathy in his vicissitudes, are admirably portrayed; and there are several episodic explanations of the positions of parties, which carry out the historical complexion and value of the little work in an educational point of view.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" BEGINNING TO RISE.

The interest attached to the operations in progress to raise the *Great Britain* Steam-ship, previous to her being floated off, has induced us to despatch our Artist, Mr. James Mahony, to Dundrum, with the view of illustrating the several stages of the great labour, in a series of sketches, which we now present to our readers.

First, of the attempt to raise the stupendous vessel out of the sands. This was made on the 29th ult., by Mr. James Bremner, and his son, Mr. Alexander Bremner, civil engineers, who have favoured us with the following details:—

The ship lies on the north side of Dundrum Bay, her head in a north-westerly direction, with some falling towards the south or sea-side. About a mile without, are the rocks called the "Cow and Calf." To the eastward, is St. John's Point, with its Light-house, distant about three miles. At the south side of the Bay is the stupendous Sleevaduna, towering its lofty summit amongst the clouds. Beneath it lies the small town of Newcastle.

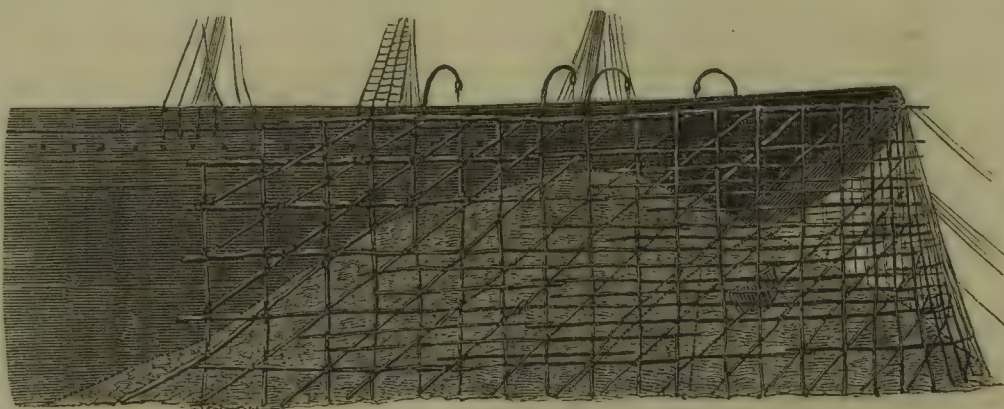
The first trial to raise the ship was made under the superintendence of Captain Claxton, whose beneficial watching during the winter, it will be remembered, was of such great service. Having boiler-builders on board, Captain Claxton ordered the upper cargo deck to be tightened, and shored or supported from the deck above; as well as all the coal bunkers tightened. As soon as these preparations were completed, and when the weather and tides became favourable, the ship rose four feet, and was maintained at that height by pulling her to one side, and filling in stones at the other side. Additional attempts of the same kind were made; but the ship being raised to the height described, lost her former buoyancy, and, consequently, could not rise higher.

Mr. James Bremner, C.E., with his son Alexander Bremner, C.E., were then sent for, and they devised and recommended the following scheme:—

First, Twenty large boxes were made, to contain upwards of thirty tons of sand each. Ten boxes were suspended on each side by strong chains, which went over pulleys in the upper part of large vertical baulks of timber, the same chain passing through pulleys attached to the side of the ship, thus doubling the weight of sand in the boxes, less the friction; and, it should be added, those boxes in the middle of the ship, opposite the engines, had four powers to

each, to prevent straining the ship at that part.

Very powerful levers were put to the fore-end, capable of lifting



ELEVATION OF CAPTAIN CLAXTON'S BREAKWATER.

about 190 tons; and, along the sides opposite the large timbers, formerly on the ship, were also placed levers, capable of lifting about 200 tons each. In addition to this lifting power of boxes and levers, was applied screw-power, capable of lifting 160 tons. These screws were placed, near the hawse-holes, on a stout frame of timber, which was on immense end-wood supports.

The levers on the sea side of the ship were ballasted with chains, anchors, and parts of the engine; as also were those on the fore part. The sea had, therefore, little surface to strike against; while the levers on the land side of the ship were ballasted by a large iron boat filled with sand.



THE BOWS OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."



MR. BREMNER'S BREAKWATER

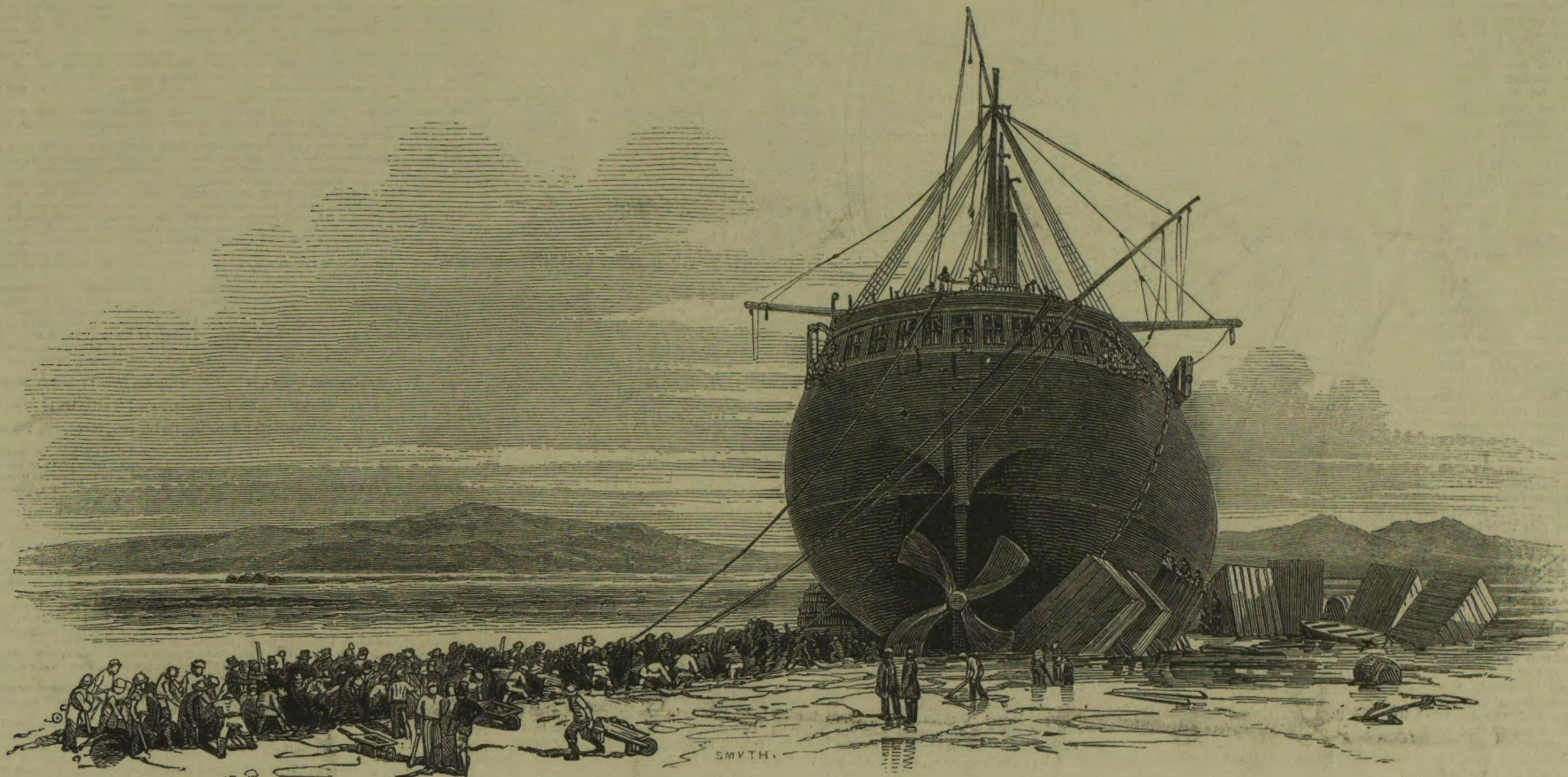
DASHED TO PIECES ON THE 9TH NOVEMBER

When the lifting power was about complete, on the 13th of July (spring tide), it was thought advisable, as the good season was passing, to make the first attempt; when, to the surprise of all on board, the ship lifted so rapidly, that the valves had to be opened to prevent her going up further.

This first trial, it appears, was set about too prematurely; as sufficient preparations had not been made to retain the ship at the required height; consequently, on the receding of the tide, several of the boxes and baulks were injured.

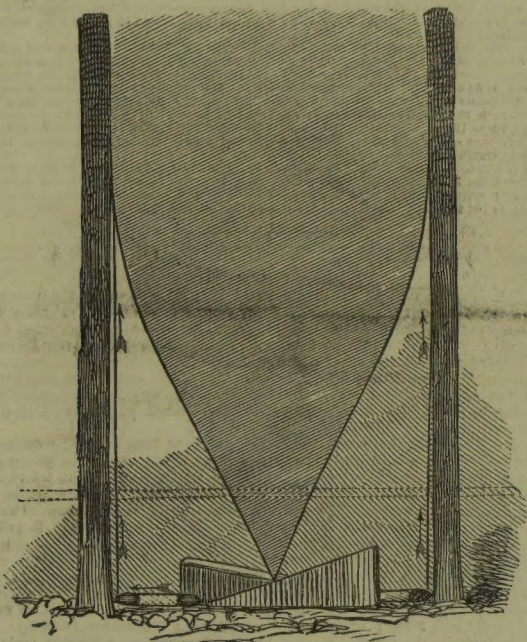
To provide for maintaining the ship at the required height, some thousands of small piles were driven, reaching from the surface of the sand to that of the rock; and on these piles were laid foundations or vertical supports, which, by an ingenious contrivance, were made self-acting, so that as the ship rose the shores placed themselves.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



CUTTING THE TRENCH IN THE SAND.

In addition to these shores, were many immense wedges, hauled in at the fore-keel and bilges; stones were also put under her with long shutles from the deck.



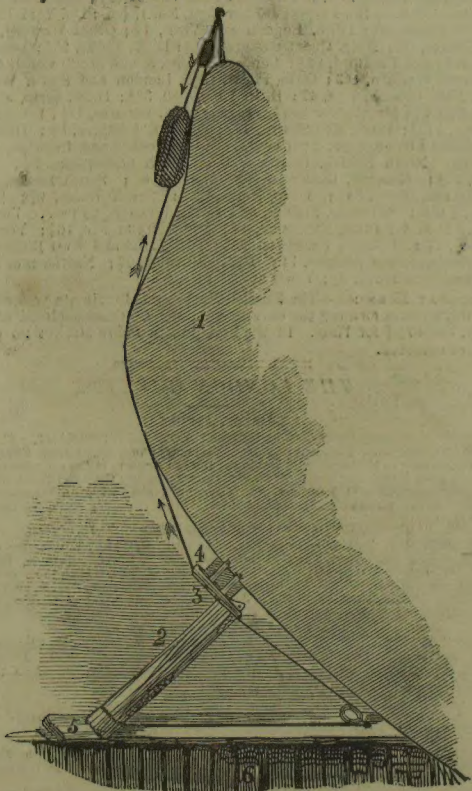
SECT. NO. 2.—THE BOWS, SHOWING HOW THE CROSS WEDGES WORK.

The gratifying result of all these preparations was, that, on Thursday, the 29th July, the ship was raised to the required height, so that the boiler-builders could get at the bottom to make it water-tight.

Among Mr. Mahony's Illustrations, the first shows the huge vessel as she appeared when beginning to rise.

The Engraving on the opposite page represents the busy scene of the men cutting a deep trench in the sand, at low water, from the stern of the vessel, out seaward.

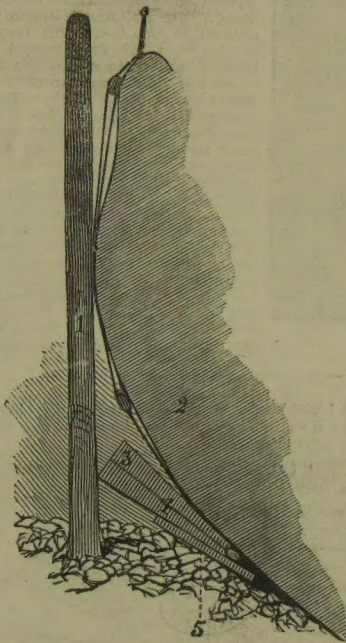
To protect the stern of the ship from the gales of last winter, it became neces-



SECT. NO. 3.—THE SHORES, AND HOW WORKED, SO AS TO FOLLOW THE RISING OF THE SHIP

sary to devise some means; and this was done by Messrs. Bremner, constructing a breakwater, which Mr. Mahony has sketched. It was composed of pieces of bulk, of from 13 to 17 inches thick, and arranged in the manner shown in the cut; but, scarcely had this work been completed, when a fierce gale, on November 9th, in a moment laid this labour of man's hands prostrate, smashing the beams like so many reeds.

Subsequently, Captain Claxton designed his Breakwater, and submitted it, by order of the Directors, to Mr. Brunel, who approved of it highly; but, at the same time, suggested some important improvements, which were made, and found to answer the purpose. Captain Claxton, in its construction, as is usual in out-of-the-way places, had many difficulties to contend with, and had to try different sorts of timber, but found, in the end, that young beech-trees were preferable for their elasticity; and those persons who saw this Breakwater, when first finished, describe it as an interesting object, undulating with the mighty waves, like the trees of the forest in a gale of wind. It was not only a handsome object, but an exceedingly efficient one, as it protected the ship from many a winter storm, and ultimately became, towards its base, a solid mass; so that its removal had been an exceedingly difficult work. Mr. Mahony has sent two sketches of this Breakwater; one, the elevation, showing its height and length on the ship's side, the manner of framing it, as also the portion filled with sand-bags and fagots, denoted by the dotted line; the faint line underneath indicating the stern of the ship; the masts, the portion protected by the Breakwater; and the line from the stern, the cable, &c., to keep her in place.



SECT. NO. 1.—THE BILGE WEDGES, AND HOW WORKED.

The second Illustration of Captain Claxton's Breakwater, at page 122, shows the foundation, with its distance from the Ship, and the means taken for keeping down the fagots at the commencement of the work, by placing all the spare chains, pieces of the ship's engines, and such dead weights as could be obtained from the stores, to the weight of from 70 to 80 tons, before it could be raised eight feet above the level of the foundation. Yet, with all this precaution, Captain Claxton assures us that from 80 to 100 bundles of fagots were washed away during the month of February, when the sea was most violent, and was constantly seen to wash over the ship's funnel. Captain Claxton adds that the Breakwater took above 5000 fascines in its construction. In the Engraving are shown the chains, and the pieces of machinery, and other dead weights: 1, chains and cables, made fast to propeller; 2, lines of ship; 3, sand-bags placed at the bottom of Breakwater and Ship; 4, stones, placed between uprights; 5, fagots; 6, cables, out from Breakwater.

Our Artist has next applied himself to the Illustration of the means adopted for lifting the leviathan Ship, a dead weight of from 1500 to 1600 tons, and in which the Messrs. Bremner have been so pre-eminently successful. The "means and appliances" are shown in the following Sections:

Sect. 1.—Showing the bilge wedges, and how worked. 1, the upright for the box to work on; 2, the Ship's side; 3, the wedge; 4, the rope passing over, at each side of the point; 5, platform for wedge to work on; 6, foundation stones.

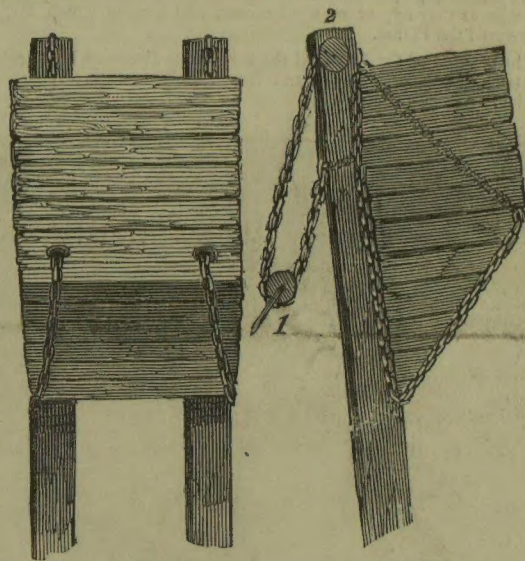
Sect. 2.—Close by the Bows of the Ship, showing how the wedges crossed each other, and were worked from above, by a capstan, the arrows denoting the upward movement of the rope. The dotted line shows the sand-line, and the basement, the stones driven by Captain Claxton and Mr. Bremner.

Sect. 3.—Means by which the shores raised and placed themselves securely in their proper positions, when the Ship had reached her intended height; all extremely simple in themselves, but, by no means, less ingenious. 1, Ship's side; 2, shore; 3, cleat, made fast to ship's side by two bolts; 4, cleats, to keep the preceding steady; 5, shoot for shore to work in; 6, piles driven home to rock, to secure the foundation; the arrows marking the motion of the rope, worked by 7, from above.

Sect. 4.—Showing the shoot for conducting stones under the Ship's bottom, as well as the rammer: 1, line of Ship's side; 2, upright; 3, shoot; 4, rammer, shod with iron; 5, men casting stones from above, into shoot, the arrows marking the rope's motion for working the rammer; 6, section of the Shoot, by which stones were conveyed under the bottom, and then rammed down, so as to form a foundation for after-work.

Next, are two views of the sand-boxes, no three of which are alike, as they

have to be used afterwards as camels, to float the ship. In the Cut is shown how the chains passed through and around the boxes, as well as how they were placed—1, out of one of the ship's portholes—2, end of the balk: each box holds 30 tons of sand.

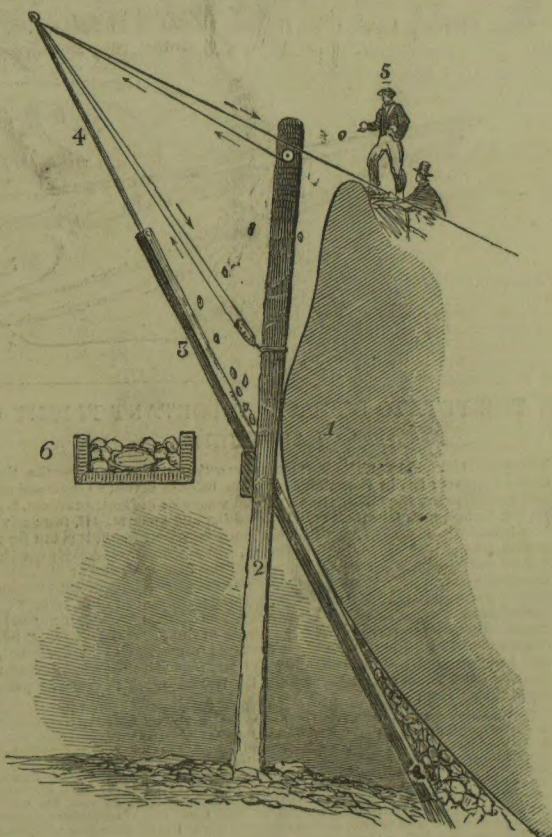


SIDE AND FRONT VIEW OF SAND-BOXES.

Lastly, are the Bows of the Ship, with the remains of the great lever under them, loaded with old anchors and other deadweights; the props fixed around the stern, when raised; and men removing the remains of Captain Claxton's Breakwater.

Our Artist relates that while the ship was rising, the rattling of the chains was very extraordinary. The men (riggers) shown at work in the last sketch, were brought in the Government steamer, *Birkenhead*, to assist in the great labour; there were 60 of them.

On Monday, the *Birkenhead* arrived in Kingstown harbour, from Dundrum Bay, and reported that the result of another experiment made on Saturday had



SECT. NO. 4.—SHOOT, FOR CONDUCTING STONES UNDER SHIP'S BOTTOM.

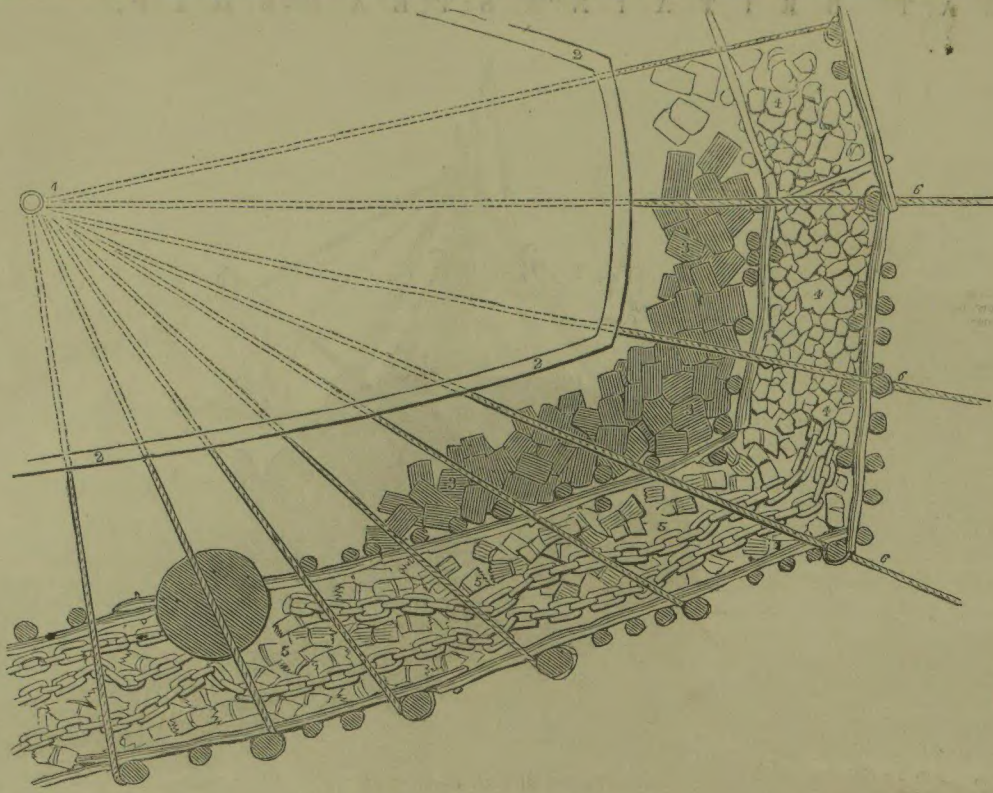
been unsuccessful, solely because the pumps were not sufficient to keep out the water when the vessel was up. She now lies in the same place; but another attempt will be made, with proved arrangements for pumping.

A false report soon reached Liverpool, that the *Great Britain* was afloat, and on her way to the Mersey; but, a letter from Captain Claxton, dated Dundrum Bay, August 14, 1847, runs thus:—

"No tide, only 12 feet 6; we want 13 feet 6; and tide-table gave it. Every exertion was made both by ourselves and her Majesty's ship. Her Majesty's people stand by us, and her ship returns on the 22nd. I cannot say enough in praise of their exertions. I beg to add, nothing can exceed Messrs. Bremner's exertions (father and son). They have been beat this time by the elements. Mr. Bellamy we are extremely lucky in having, and his suggestions are most valuable. He stands by us with 56 men. Her Majesty's ship *Birkenhead* will be here on the 22d or 23d."

At Liverpool, the opinion is that the vessel will not be taken off till the high spring tides of the 27th and 28th of the present month, which will be about three feet higher than those just passed off.

In the meantime, our Illustrations explain the means by which it is hoped the Ship will be long be floated.



FOUNDATION OF THE BREAKWATER.

It was likewise reported that her Majesty would, in her excursion, visit the *Great Britain*; and Dundrum being but two hours' steaming from the Isle of Man, obtained credence for the rumour. It will, however, be seen by our Report of the Excursion, that the Royal Visit did not take place.

NEW PLANET.

In the annexed Chart the stars are laid down from Wolf's map: those encircled by a ring were laid down by Mr. Hind, from actual observation by himself; and, therefore, the above represents the positions of the stars as they appear in the heavens, and among which Mr. Hind discovered the Planet.

The position of the Planet at the time of its discovery is indicated by the triangle encompassing it, and the arrow shows the direction of its motion.

The Planet was found in a search expressly devoted to the discovery of one, in the course of which Mr. Hind has laid down all the stars he saw, and made charts for himself—a work in itself of no little labour.

The places observed by Mr. Hind are as follows:—

Aug. 13th at 9h. 39m. 46s. P.M. Greenwich Time, the Right Ascension was 19h. 57m. 30.38s.	North Polar Distance was 103° 27' 21.5"
Aug. 13th at 10h. 37m. 24s. " " " "	the Right Ascension was 19h. 57m. 28.41s.
Aug. 14th at 9h. 23m. 58s. " " " "	the Right Ascension was 19h. 55m. 38.30s.
Aug. 15th at 9h. 0m. 39s. " " " "	the Right Ascension was 19h. 55m. 47.64s.
	North Polar Distance was 103° 31' 4.3"

Mr. Bishop and Mr. Hind have fixed upon IRIS as the name of the new Planet. J. G.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND ESPARTERO.—Ten or twelve days since Espartero made up his mind to quit England, in consequence of his reduced means, which rendered his taking up his residence in a cheaper country a matter of necessity. Such an intention having come to the knowledge of some of his English friends, they at once came forward with offers of assistance, to enable him to remain in London, but which were declined by him. Amongst these friends was Lord Palmerston, whose offers were made, not as Minister, but as a private friend. Her Majesty's attention was also subsequently directed to this fact. The result was, that a yearly pension of £2000 was proposed to be conferred on the Duke of Victoria, to enable him to reside in a country where he has met with so much respect and attention, until such time as he should be permitted to return to his country without being subjected to the degrading conditions attempted to be imposed upon him. This, also, was most respectfully declined by him, and from the most honourable motives. In the official letter, communicating the gracious intentions of the Queen, it is said these words occur:—"Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her Majesty's Government, animated by sentiments of the most lively friendship towards the Queen Isabella II., would see, with the deepest regret, the first and the most distinguished of her Catholic Majesty's servants obliged to abandon England, otherwise than to return to his native country with all the honour and dignity becoming him, and which are his due." The feeling of gratitude that this has awakened in the hearts of the Liberal party in Madrid, it would be difficult to give a just idea of.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY.

We have been favoured with the following:—

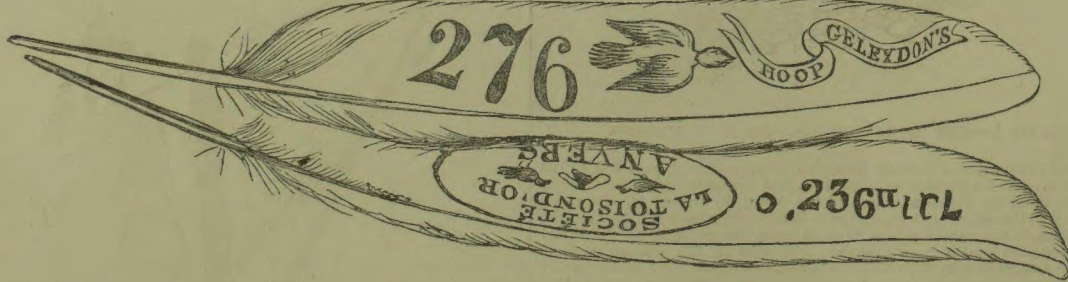
"Dungeness Light Establishment, near Lydd, Romney, Kent, 18th August, 1847.

"Sir,—I herewith inclose to you two wing-feathers of a carrier pigeon, which

struck this Light-House, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, in case you should think it worth inserting in your paper. I can only presume that it lost itself in the severe storm of Saturday night.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR WATSON, the Principal Officer."



THE POTATO DISEASE—IMPORTANT FLIGHT OF LADY-BIRDS.

The wonderful and exquisite harmony of creation cannot fail to strike the most casual observer; for, by immutable laws, the balance between plants and animals, and even between the different animal and vegetable bodies themselves, is so preserved that all maintain their relative position and amount. If, from any cause, this balance is disturbed, or this harmony interfered with, it is but for a short period, when order is perfectly resumed. The plague of Aphides which has passed over the realms is a disturbance of the balance of nature; and, from their unusual excess, most vegetable productions have been threatened with destruction. A compensating power, however, has arisen, as countless legions of Lady-birds have appeared, and these have already nearly restored their normal conditions. These creatures, called in France, from their singular utility, "Bêtes à la Vierge," "Bêtes à Dieu," may now be noticed in multitudes in the lanes, fields, and hedges round London. In other districts they are even more numerous, and the *Globe* and *Times* of Monday contain the two following interesting paragraphs upon the subject:—

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF INSECTS.—On Friday, the whole of the coast around Southend was visited by one of the most numerous flights of insects on record. They consisted of at least five species of lady-bird, and they came in such dense numbers, as for miles along the coast to resemble a swarm of bees during hiving. The sea destroyed countless millions of them, the grass and hedges, and every crevice that afforded shelter from the wind, were coloured with their numbers, and for many miles it was impossible to walk without crushing numbers beneath the tread. The insects evidently came from the east, the wind having veered round to that point during the night. Every true friend of agriculture, however, hails the appearance of these insects, as they are well known to be the destroyers of Aphides, a race of flies the most injurious to vegetation.—*Globe*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—RAMSGATE, Aug. 13.—Between four and six o'clock on Thursday evening, a long cloud, reaching some few miles across the sea, was observed by many hundred spectators from the heights of Ramsgate and Margate, bending its course to our southern coast, from the direction of Calais and Ostend, but which had more the appearance of a long column of smoke from the funnels of a steam-ship on a calm day; but about ten o'clock in the evening the excitement was intensely increased by the remaining promenade on the

several walks and cliffs of the above places being literally covered with Lady-birds. Thus, many of those persons who had been most exposed, on their return to their homes, found themselves not only enveloped with this compact little shell insect, but so regularly dotted on the clothes, that it had the appearance of a scale armour. At an early hour in the morning, the whole of the line of coast was found to be covered with them to the great annoyance of all parties; and in order to give the reader a correct idea of the extent and quantity of these unwelcome settlers, five bushels were swept from the Margate Pier, and nearly the same from that of Ramsgate Harbour. To walk on them might be readily compared to walking on snow on a frosty day. The locality whence they first took flight remains at present unknown.—*Times*.

These legions of Lady-birds must have required for food millions of Aphides. These millions of Aphides must have fed upon and damaged millions of plants, but the locality of the damage still remains a mystery unsolved.

With respect to the Potato plant, it affords me much pleasure to record that, since my last report, it has been generally free from the Vastator, and healthy. The local exceptions which I have on a previous occasion mentioned, have not increased in number, though the malady is severe in some places. In answer to several Correspondents, I may state that the scab on the tuber, so common in some localities, need not necessarily be of any detriment to its value, if the tissue of the starch of the tuber be sound. In cases, however, where the tuber is deficient in starch, and in fact diseased, the rot will penetrate to the centre, and render it useless. Wherever the tuber has a tendency to disease, nothing can be done to ameliorate the malady, but if it does not sprout again it had better be left in the ground till wanted for use. Where sprouting actually occurs, to which there is a great tendency, the tubers had better be taken up immediately, and employed for such purposes as they may be found suitable.

We must regard with thankfulness the superabundance of Lady-birds, which we may trust will prevent our crops from being again injured by the Vastator and other allied species of Aphides. Their appearance brings forcibly to our mind the sacred promise of Scripture, which is now being fulfilled:—"I will rebuke the devourer for your sake, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground." ALFRED SNEE.

7, Finsbury-circus, August 18, 1847.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat—chiefly of the present year's growth—has come to hand here this week. Still, however, owing to the large importations from abroad, and the low prices at which American flour is selling, the demand was in a very sluggish state, at, in some few instances, a slight decline in the quotations. There was a very large quantity of foreign wheat on offer. Selected qualities were mostly disposed of at full prices, but all other kinds were 1s per quarter lower. The barley trade was in a very sluggish state. Foreign grinding parcels were somewhat cheaper than on Monday. In malt next to nothing was doing, and large parcels might have been purchased on easier terms. The oat trade was excessively dull, at a fall in value of 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, and Indian corn, as well as flour, were a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1710; barley, 70; oats, 280 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 22,470; barley 4030; oats, 37,010. Flour, 1020 sacks and 16,870 barrels; malt, 2500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s to 64s; ditto, white, 62s to 68s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s to 62s; ditto, white, 61s to 67s; rye, 45s to 48s; grinding barley, 34s to 40s; distilling, 40s to 42s; malted ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 71s; brown ditto, 63s to 65s; Kingston and Ware, 69s to 71s; Chevallier, 73s to 77s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s to 30s; potato ditto, 28s to 31s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 28s; ditto, white, 26s to 31s; tick beans, new, 44s to 46s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; mangle, 35s to 38s; white, —s to —s; boilers, 40s to 45s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, 40s to 46s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 45s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A very dull inquiry has been experienced for all kinds of seeds since our last, at but little alteration in the quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 23s to 23s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 113s 0s to 113s 10s; foreign, 113s 10s to 114s 0s per 1000. Rape-seed cakes, 27s 10s to 27s 10s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 66s 10d; barley, 40s 7d; oats, 29s 1d; rye, 40s 2d; beans, 54s 5d; peas, 42s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s 3d; barley, 45s 2d; oats, 30s 6d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 53s 4d; peas, 49s 11d.

Tea.—At public sale, 7600 packages of tea have been offered this week. About 4200 found buyers, at a decline in the quotations of gunpowder and hyson of from 2d to 4d per lb. Privately, only a moderate business is doing, at but little alteration in the general figures.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar, though in large supply, are in good request, at full prices. Brown lumps are selling at 54s, and standard ditto 55s per cwt.

Coffee.—This market is rather inactive. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—All qualities move off slowly, on somewhat easier terms.

Provisions.—On the whole, a good business is doing in Irish butter, yet Cork and Limerick qualities must be considered 1s per cwt lower. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 90s to 93s, for firsts; Cork, 89s to 92s; and Limerick and Waterford, 87s to 89s per cwt. Dutch butter has advanced from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine brands are quoted at 96s to 103s per cwt. English butter is dull, at barely late rates. Fine Dorset, 98s to 100s; middling do, 94s to 96s; fine Devon, 92s to 98s per cwt; and fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen pounds. Prime bacon is in good request at 78s to 86s; and heavy, 76s to 84s per cwt. Irish hams are firm at 70s to 73s for the best qualities. Fine bladdered lard firmly supports late figures, or from 90s to 96s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions, including cheese, are quite as dear as last advised.

Tallow.—This market is in a very steady state, and prices are with difficulty supported. F.Y.C., on the spot, is 48s to 45s 3d; and for forward delivery, 47s per cwt. Town Tallow, 49s 6d, net cash.

Oils.—There is a moderate business doing in most qualities, at about stationary prices.

Run.—This article moves off slowly; yet the importers are firm, and will not sell, except at very full prices.

Hops (Friday).—Owing to the prevailing damp weather, the market here for all kinds of hops is much firmer than of late, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency. The plantation accounts are not so favourable as last week, and the duty is called for £180,000 to £185,000.

Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 0s to £5 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 3s to £7 0s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—West Hotten, 17s 9d; Brown's Deanery, 17s 9d; Kellogg, 18s 9d; Gosforth, 17s 9d; Belmont, 18s 3d; and Stewart's, 18s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts as to number, and exceedingly deficient as to quality. On the whole, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, at but little, if any, alteration in prices. There were on sale 329 beasts, 2570 sheep and lambs, and 290 calves from Holland and Germany; as also, 120 Scots from Scotland. The supply of sheep was by no means good; while the mutton trade was firm, at fully Monday's currencies, and at which a good clearance was effected. Prime Down lambs moved off steadily. Otherwise, the lamb trade was heavy, at late rates. Owing to the large supply of calves, the veal trade was dull, and late figures even with difficulty supported. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were heavy, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 10d. Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 2d; sucking calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old stags, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 84s; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 11,940; calves, 683; pigs, 290.

Neogate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very inactive trade here this morning, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 0d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Comparative tranquillity has reigned in the City during the past week, no new failures having occurred. Money, however, continues as scarce as before, the discount houses allowing five per cent. upon the understanding of a short notice previously to withdrawal. Every new account from the home districts speaks of the abundance of the harvest, while American accounts are equally favourable. The great hindrance to the renewal of business is now attributable to the commencing lines of railway; nor can any more favourable state of things be anticipated, unless legislative interference put some check upon their proceeding.

The English Market opened on Monday without firmness, and a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Consols was shortly registered, closing at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The opening price on Tuesday was $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, but a rally improved the price to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which quotation the market closed. On Wednesday prices opened more firmly, marking 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account, but a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ occurred previously to closing. Greater animation was perceptible on Thursday, but without any alteration in prices. Exchequer Bills have been at a discount, but have since improved. Bank Stock is firm, without any material variation, the market closing buoyantly at—Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 87; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, £1000, 3 dis.; Ditto under £1,000, 3 dis.; Consols for Account, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 5p.

Business in the Foreign Market has been on the most limited scale. Portuguese has declined from 27 to 29; Monday's price to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, the closing price, the unsettled state of affairs in that country still continuing unfavourable to its financial state. Spanish continues scarcely dealt in, but Mexican slightly advanced on the receipt of the latest American news. The other securities have not materially varied. The closing prices are—Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 90; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Four per Cent. Certificates, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Share Market continues heavy, with every appearance of decline. London and Birmingham has receded about $\frac{1}{2}$ per share on the announcement of a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the half yearly dividend. London, Brighton, and South Coasts have receded, having also reduced the dividend. The market closes with considerable heaviness, at the following prices:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 16; Bristol and Exeter Thirds, 15; Caledonian, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x.d.; Do. Perpetual 5 per Cent, No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; Do. York Extension, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, London and York, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 109; Ditto, Half Shares, 65; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £17, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western, 163; Ditto, Fifths, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Consol., 8ths, 47; Ditto, New, £50, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Scrip, £50, 5; Ditto, ditto, £40, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester and Leeds, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., $\frac{1}{4}$ Shares, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £40 Shares, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent, 121; Newcastle and Berwick, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, Quarters, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Preston and Wyre, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Devon, 29; South Eastern and Dover, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, No. 1, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Riding Union, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; York and Newcastle, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. d.; Ditto, Extension, 14; Ditto, Preference, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 77 x. d.; Ditto, Extension, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tours and Nantes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was inanimate yesterday, the previous day's prices forming the current quotations. Consols closed at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Time. In the Foreign and Share Market no event of importance occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry: The Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Canterbury to be Cornet, vice Baldwin; George Ames to be Cornet, vice Battersby. Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., to be Captain, vice Foster; Lieut. Baron Dickinson Webster to be Captain, vice Peel; Cornet Robert Garnett to be Lieutenant, vice Webster; Frederick Peel to be Cornet, vice Garnett.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. PITCHER, Guildford-street, Russell-square. G. GALE, Winchester, corn-chandler. C. LEWIS, Standish-street, tin-plate manufacturer. T. SMITH, Temple, Bristol, timber-dealer. W. WAIN, Manchester, pocket-book-maker. J. TREWICK, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. R. GIBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller. W. E. HOLMES and W. BUTCHER, Lichfield, coach-builders. J. YATES, Redditch, Worcestershire, victualler. R. PARKES, Edgbaston, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. and M. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, toy-merchants. A. MACNAIR, Glasgow, commission agent. G. MILLER, Glasgow, iron, glass, china and lace-merchants. ANDERSON, Glasgow, Glasgow, clothiers. J. FARIE, Glasgow, bookbinder. J. ALEXANDER, Kilsno, draper.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Right Hon. Francis Earl of Ellesmere to be Lieutenant-Colonel; R. T. Gerard, Esq., to be Major. Furness Troop: J. Ridgway to be Lieutenant; Hon. A. Egerton to be Cornet. Royal Bucks or King's Own Regiment of Militia: B. Davidson to be Ensign. 2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry: H. F. Nash to be Cornet.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice-Admiral Boddall Robert Littlehales:—ADMIRALTY, AUG. 6. Vice-Admiral of the White James Carthew to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.



SCENE FROM "LA DONNA DEL LAGO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Bertin, who pluck a branch of laurel from a mystic tree overhanging her oun-
tain abode. She conveys them to her coral palace, but, finally, pardons them.
Plunkett danced with grace and extraordinary agility, and Casati's ingenious
groupings were much applauded.

On Thursday night Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was given with extraordinary
enthusiasm. The house was a complete overflow. The encores were for the
overture, Marini in his spirited singing of "Non piu andrai," Albani in her divine
rendering of "Voi che sapete," Grisi and Tamburini in the duo "Crudel!
perche!" and Grisi and Steffanoni in their charming interpretation of "Sull'
aria," the latter duo. Marini was also much applauded in "Se vuol ballare,"
and the air "Apate un po." He acted with great vivacity. Nothing could be
more perfect than Tamburini's finished acting and singing of the Count.
Lavinia, in the fine tenor song of *Basilio*, "In quegli anni," richly deserved
the plaudits bestowed upon his exertions. Rovere's conscientious and
artistic *Bartolo*, and Polonini's capital drunken gardener, contributed to
the general amusement. Madame Bellini, in the duo with Grisi, "Via, resta
vita," was quite up to the mark, and it narrowly escaped an encore; Grisi's vi-

vacuity quite delighting the auditory. Madame Steffanoni gave her two airs of
"Porgi amore," and "Dove sono," very chastely; with more finish they would
have been unexceptionable. Albani was full of joyousness, and the frolics of the
Page, were given with evident abandon. The two stupendous finales were glo-
riously executed. Grisi, Albani, Steffanoni, Tamburini, Marini, Rovere, Lavinia,
&c., were twice called before the curtain; and then an ovation of hearty cheer-
ing was bestowed on Costa, the Conductor, who richly merited the distinction.
The Subscription Season will terminate this evening with Rossini's "Semi-
ramide;" but on Tuesday, Mozart's "La Donna del Lago," will be given at play-
house prices.

VAUXHALL.

The clever boy, Loisset, whose performance in the ring, at Vauxhall Gardens,
we noticed a few weeks ago, is here represented in one of his most singular
feats—that of rolling a ball up and down a sort of bridge by the action of his
feet, he standing upon it all the time. We remember, some time back, a man
who stood upon a tub in a similar manner, rolling it along under him, and even
coming down some stairs on it; but, Loisset's performance is more remarkable
inasmuch as the direction in which the ball can be driven is universal. His
engagement has now terminated; but he has been succeeded by other won-
derful persons of novel accomplish-
ments—the most entertaining being
two brothers, who lie on their backs,
on a table, and dance two ornamental
globes on their feet in the air, changing
them from one to the other—spinning
them, and whirling them round their
legs in a very ludicrous manner.

ADELPHI.

This favourite house has been during
the week filled to overflowing;
the performances keeping up an unbroken
round of mirth and laughter. This
must be warm work in August; but
peal upon peal, nay, scream upon
scream, succeed each other. The Irish
impudence of *Rory O'More* provokes
the laugh to a simmering point; then
comes the broad farce of Miss Wool-
gar and Mr. Wright, in "How to Settle
Accounts with your Landlady," to
set the house in a roar, and over they
boil, until their handkerchiefs are
"wringing-wet;" the green boots and
the water-butt continue almost in-
supportably provocative; the genuine
manoeuvring of the Landlady, and the
impudent swagger of the Tailor, by
turns changed to vexation and fright,
are capitally sustained; all proving, by
the way, the skill of the author in pro-
ducing, out of materials by no means
new, unexpected associations, which
are the master-spring of laughter.
The concluding piece, "Out on the
Sly," is scarcely so droll as its prede-
cessor, though it is a variety of the
same class. Both turn upon the *con-
tremps* incident to middle life, afford-
ing abundant pleasantry on the stage,
and, by no means, improbabilities to
the audience themselves. This is the
philosophy of the Adelphi fun, which
keeps so many audiences in titillation,
and then sends them home to cool,
over "their oysters and their beer,"
with a better sense of retributive jus-
tice, as shadowed forth in broad farce.

Au reste, the theatrical world re-
mains perfectly stagnant. There are
no new features in the bills of those
houses still open; nor are any
new pieces even underlined. SAD-
LER'S WELLS alone is stirring, and
will open on Monday with a play
of Shakspeare's, under the direction

of Mr. Phelps, as heretofore. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been making the in-
habitants of the transpontine districts laugh more than is proper this close wea-
ther, at the SURREY; and Shakspeare's House, at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GAR-
DENS, is really a rival, in point of excitement, to the one at Stratford-upon-
Avon.

But, though all is so tranquil connected with the theatres, just at present,
there will be enough excitement after October; and if people just at present are
puzzled where to go on an evening, for dearth of amusement, they will be
equally confused by multiplicity when the winter season shall have set in. The
HAYMARKET and PRINCESS' will make legitimacy their *cheval de bataille*; the
LYCEUM will go in for comedy and costume; the OLYMPIC and ADELPHI as be-
fore, for drama and farce; and M. Jullien will give promenade concerts until
close upon Christmas. He has secured Mr. Grieve as his scenic artist; this is a
great point, especially where perfection in the *mise en scene* is intended to be a
feature.

MUSIC.

GLoucester Musical Festival.—We have great pleasure in being enabled
to supply some early details respecting the 124th gathering of the three choirs of
Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, for the benefit of the widows and orphans
of the clergy, in the three dioceses. The meeting will take place on Tuesday,
September 21st, and three following days. The stewards are the Marquis of
Worcester, the Hon. Captain F. Berkeley, M.P., Sir J. Dean Paul Bart, H. H.
Hartley, Esq., J. Ackers, Esq., W. P. Price, Esq., Dr. Elliott, Dr. Evans,
Rev. J. N. Proven, Rev. T. Huntingford, and the Rev. F. T. J. Bayley. Mr.
Arnot, the organist of the Cathedral and the conductor of the festival, has
already engaged the incomparable contralto, Mlle. Albani; the great basso, Herr
Staudigl; and our distinguished English artists, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams,
Mrs. Weiss, Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Weiss, &c. On the first morning, in
the course of divine service, will be performed Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum."
Dr. Boyce's Anthem, "Blessed is he," and one of Handel's Coronation Anthems.
At the first Evening Concert, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and a mis-
cellaneous act. The second and third Concerts will be wholly miscellaneous.
The band will be numerous and complete, principally selected from the orchestra
of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden; besides the local players resident in
the three choirs. The chorus will be upwards of 200 voices, a large proportion
of them having been chosen from the different choral societies in the metropolis,
and the remainder from the various provincial choirs. Handel's "Messiah" and
Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mr. Townshend Smith and Mr. Done, the organists of
Hereford and Worcester Cathedrals, will preside at the organ and pianoforte. The
fine old organ in the Cathedral has been very considerably enlarged by the intro-
duction of upwards of a thousand additional pipes, giving an immense increase
of power. The work has been done by Mr. H. Willis, organ builder, of London.
Gloucester having direct railroads from Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, Lon-
don, &c., now will present to the amateurs in these and adjacent towns admirable
facilities for attending the performances.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Two parties will visit the provinces at the close of the sea-
son, composed of artists belonging to the Royal Italian Opera: one will comprise
Grisi, Signor Mario, and Signor Tamburini; Mr. J. L. Hatton being the accom-
panyist, and will also be one of the singers: the other consists of Albani, Mlle.
Corbali, and Signor Rovere (the basso comico); Mr. Lindsey Sloper being the
solo pianist. The last mentioned party will be at Ipswich on the 27th, and Bury
St. Edmund's on the 28th. The former will visit Cheltenham on the 28th, Bath
on the 30th, and Bristol on the 31st; Exeter September 1, and Brighton Sep-
tember 3. We understand, after going to other places not yet settled, that these
two musical parties will be combined at the close of the tour, at concerts, in
Liverpool and Manchester.

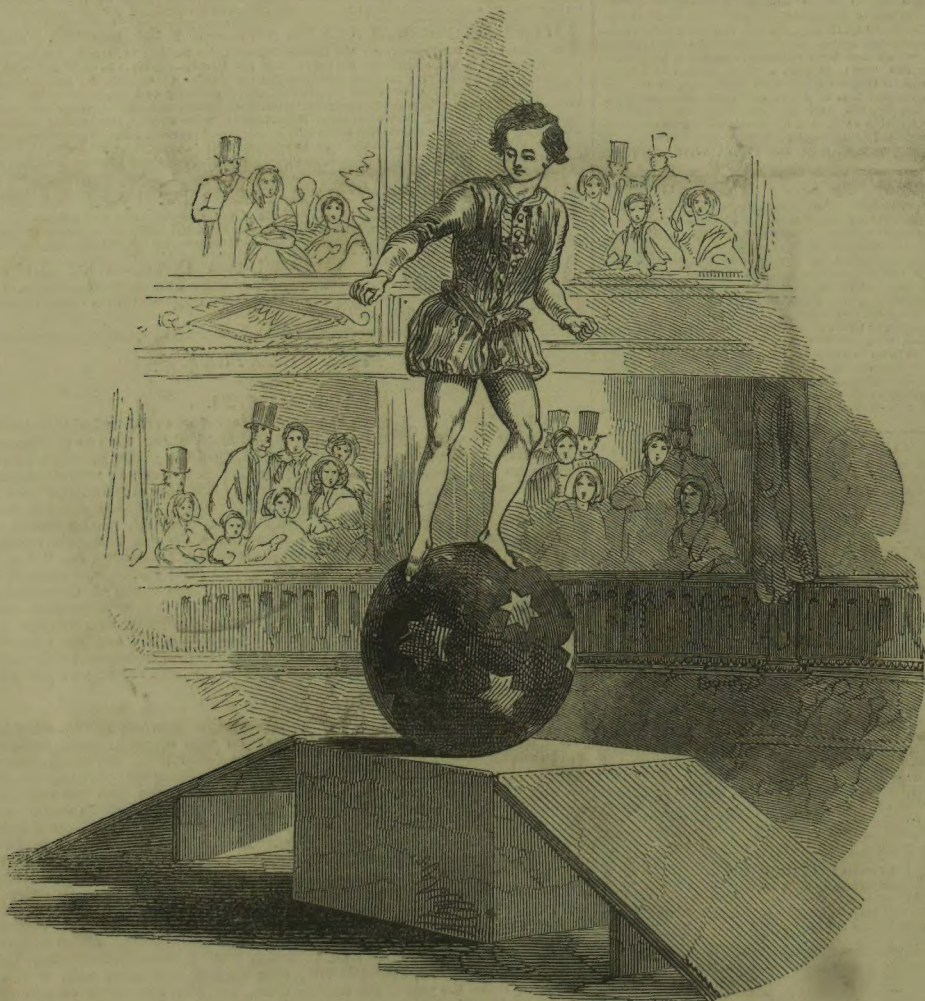
THE YOUTHFUL VIOLINIST, ALEXANDER RANCHERAY.—This wonderful child,
who plays the violin with his left hand, is a native of Vienna. He made his debut
at Blagrove's Rooms, and executed a solo (Mori), a duet (Mayseder), a trio (Beet-
hoven), and a duo serenade, by R. Kuffner, in a style quite wonderful for a boy
only eight years of age.

Letters from New York state that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, accompanied
by a tenor, Mr. Arthurson, who studied in Italy, are making profitable musical
tours. An engagement was offered to Mr. E. Seguin, and his *cara sposa*, for Eng-
lish opera, in this country, but they have been unable to accept it, owing to their
popularity in America.

Mr. Oury, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, have left town to pass
the season in Brighton. A Morning Concert was given yesterday, at the room of
Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the Choral Department, at which the
leading artists sang, but we must defer our notice until next week.

The *Fama* of Milan reports highly of the singing of Mlle. Favante (Miss Ed-
wards) at the Torino Opera House (Teatro d'Angennes), in "Cenerentola," *Ro-
sini* in the "Barbiere," and *Amina* in the "Sonnambula." This artist is now
in London, but will shortly return to Italy to fulfil her engagements.

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VAUXHALL GARDENS—THE BALL FEAT